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HEARINGS

BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

OF THE

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON

8/19
8/20

H. R. 17759

A BILL TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY
OF THE NAVAL MILITIA



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EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVAL MILITIA.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS,
February 25, 1910.

The CHAIRMAN. We have with us to-day representatives of the naval militia from different parts of the country; they have asked for a hearing on the bill which I introduced on the 11th of January, known as H. R 17759; this was a bill which I introduced at their request. I will ask Capt. J. M. Mitcheson to make whatever statement he desires.

**STATEMENT OF COMMANDER J. M. MITCHESON, COMMANDER
OF THE NAVAL MILITIA OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PRESIDENT
OF THE NATIONAL NAVAL MILITIA ASSOCIATION.**

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would just briefly state the origin of this bill, which I had the honor to introduce.

Captain MITCHESON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we are here as the representatives of the Naval Militia Association, which is a body in which all the militias of the country, with possibly two exceptions, are represented. Those of us who are here to-day are members of the general board of the Naval Militia Association, which is a sort of executive committee that has charge of important matters that may arise between meetings of the association. As part of our work we undertook the preparation of a bill to be introduced into Congress. It has been recognized for a long time that national legislation was essential to the further development of the naval militia. The naval militia as at present constituted is not recognized officially in any way by Congress except through a clause in an appropriation bill by which a small annual sum is given for the naval militia's training in connection with the navy. The naval militias are organized as state forces in the same way that the national guard is organized, and they at present number over 6,000. When they were originally organized, their training was largely that of infantry battalions. There were no engine-room divisions to speak of. Those that were actually organized were of comparatively small practical value, we may say.

This was prior to the Spanish war, the time I am speaking of. Since the Spanish war their development has been along, as far as possible, strictly naval lines. They have had vessels assigned to them; in the first instance small-tonnage vessels, mostly those obtained prior to the Spanish war by the department for use as patrol vessels during the war. With the increase in naval training their needs have increased, and it is essential for their future development that they should have further opportunities. This is recognized by the department, and the character of work that they are doing now, and the need for legislation, will be readily appreciated when I state that at the present time the naval militia of the different

States are manning and handling, without outside assistance, such vessels as the *Nashville*, the *Marblehead*, the *Isla de Cuba*, the *Isla de Luzon*, the *Gloucester*, the *Don Juan Austria*, and some other vessels. During the last season the naval-militia vessels cruised a total of almost 24,000 nautical miles, which was an average of over 2,000 miles for the eleven vessels that were actually used. Last year several of them were not got underway, owing to the necessity for repairs and various other reasons.

The character of the personnel at the present time and the work that the militia is doing is well illustrated by a reference to two circular letters (January 17, 1910) by the Assistant Secretary; one referring to the type of enlisted men that the militia are expected to enroll (and which, I may say, they are enrolling) and calling attention to the proper balance to be maintained between deck, engineer, electrical, mechanical, and miscellaneous branches in the composition of the various organizations, and the second referring to the extensive character of the coming summer's scheme of practice for the militias prepared by the department. There are also two reports already before this committee, which, taken together, give a great deal of information as to the past development and present condition of the naval militia, one report, No. 1231, on H. R. 7620, of the Sixtieth Congress, first session, being a report on the bill introduced by Mr. Foss, in which reference is made to H. R. 10858, introduced on March 28, 1906, and favorably reported by the House Naval Committee, the other being an "Appendix to statement of Mr. Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy," and dated December 31, 1909, and bearing the reference numbers 19216-09-35, being a statement made by Mr. Winthrop in connection with a hearing on this year's naval appropriation bill and also containing a reprint of the Dick bill; and I will ask that these be included in the report on to-day's hearing.

Now, I would like to briefly state how this bill was drawn and why it was drawn in the form that it is now presented to you. There have been introduced into Congress and favorably passed upon by the naval committees (twice by the naval committee of the House and once by the naval committee of the Senate) bills which were designed in general terms to make the Dick bill applicable to the naval militia. The Dick bill is the bill which has brought in closer communication than theretofore the national guard of the country and the War Department. It has improved the training and efficiency of the national guard wonderfully, and has made the national guard available on a moment's notice, at the call of the President. We, therefore, started out to model our bill on the principles of the Dick bill, but to make a bill which would completely and fully cover all necessary points, as far as we saw them. The naval militia general board, therefore, held a couple of meetings last spring, one in Washington and one in New York, at one of which a representative of the Navy Department was present. We discussed the questions involved and prepared in tentatively final form a bill; that bill was submitted to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for his consideration, and at his request, in July of 1909. It was referred to the general board of the navy, and subsequently, on November 6, a meeting was held in Washington at the rooms of the general board, a meeting between the militia general board and the regular board. At that

meeting certain questions that had been raised by the officers of the regular board, to whom copies of the bill had been furnished, were considered and answered; certain propositions that the board suggested were considered and thought out, and the naval militia board the following day met again, remodeled its bill, to a certain extent, to conform in every respect to the views of the general board of the navy, as far as we had learned the opinions of the general board of the navy, and as far as they had been expressed or as far as we had any reason to believe, that the views expressed by anyone represented a consensus of opinion.

This bill, then, so prepared, we intended to submit for approval at our annual meeting, to be held one month later, on December 9, and we prepared to have the bill printed; it was understood that the department would print the bill, as it was understood at that time that the bill met with the approval of all concerned. We learned, however, after some delay, that there were some questions that the department wished to further consider. We were very much surprised to hear that, and we then had the bill printed ourselves, as time was short, and we requested to be informed as soon as possible of the final views of the department. We did not hear of the views of the department until the afternoon before our annual meeting, at which time our naval militia board held a meeting in Washington, and at that time we made our bill conform again in every respect to the recommendations of the department (which at this time were made in the form of a complete bill, based upon our own bill), with the exception of two points, practically, and one or two other points which we had reason to believe the board did not consider of very great importance. Our association approved the bill and a committee waited upon the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to find out whether the bill in its then form would not receive the approval of the department, as we believed it really embodied nothing that the department would consider undesirable, and we stated to the Assistant Secretary that we would not adjourn until late the following day. Not hearing from him, it was necessary to let the matter remain in the form it then had, as approved by our association. Subsequently the bill was introduced, and since its introduction the Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to the chairman of your committee in reference to the bill in which the bill is approved, except as to a few particulars.

There are several points that we would like to make very clear, namely:

That our bill was prepared only after consultation with the department and in order to conform to the department's views.

That the object of the bill is to give the naval militia the same opportunities as the national guard has under the Dick bill, and that there is nothing in the bill which gives them anything of a different character from that which the national guard now has.

That practically the only points of difference between the two bills are where the naval militia have made their bill more flexible by giving the Secretary of the Navy greater powers of control through administrative orders than is given to the Secretary of War, and that such suggestions as the department has made in connection with our bill are directed at sections copied almost verbatim from the Dick bill, which suggestions, if carried out, would put the naval militia in a much less favored position than the national guard.

I think it would now be well to call your attention briefly to the points of difference between the Dick bill and our bill as prepared, and in connection with the further changes or modifications as suggested by the Secretary.

Mr. PADGETT. Before you pass to that may I ask this question: Does your militia general board accept or approve the changes suggested by the Secretary of the Navy in his letter to the chairman of the committee, or have you differences over those proposed changes?

Captain MITCHESON. We have distinct differences over at least two suggestions as made.

Sections 1 and 2 and the first sentence of section 3 define the word "militia" and what portion thereof is the "organized militia."

Mr. BUTLER. You are referring now to the Dick bill?

Captain MITCHESON. Yes, sir.

These portions are, therefore, not repeated in the naval militia bill, but section 1 provides what part of the "organized militia" shall constitute a naval militia. Our bill says, "such part of the same as each State may elect." The Secretary of the Navy suggests, in substitution of the language, "such part of the same as may be duly prescribed in each State." We think the language suggested is not as clear; it does not clearly state who shall have the right to "prescribe."

Section 3 of the Dick bill in part provides what "the organization of the national guard shall be." Uniformity in the form of organization is essential in infantry and other military organizations, in order that units may be of the same form and size. In the making up of divisions, army corps, etc., one company should be like every other company, one regiment like every other regiment, and the men composing these military units must be drilled to learn their exact place in a fixed piece of mechanism. In the navy, however, the unit may almost be said to be the individual. Vessels are of different size and different types of complement, from that of a torpedo boat or submarine, where the crew are nearly all mechanics, to a gunboat with auxiliary sail power, where the complement is largely deck force.

Inasmuch as experience has shown that the naval militias have been able to be used with considerable flexibility notwithstanding diversity of state legislation and as it is believed that in the present transition state of development in the naval militia and the constant changes in naval science no one can see in advance what is an ideal form for naval militia, and as action by state legislatures would be necessary and might be difficult to obtain in some instances in order to effect a change from existing forms and as the Secretary of the Navy, by withholding the loan of vessels, etc., from militias unsuitably organized, may practically compel compliance with any standards he may hereafter desire to establish, it was considered wiser to omit any provisions as to form of organization in our bill; and for these reasons section 2 merely provides that the equipment, etc., of the naval militia shall be the same as prescribed for a "landing force," together with such other things as the Secretary of the Navy may from time to time designate. For these reasons it is believed that the change suggested by the Secretary for section 2, viz, "the organization of the naval militia shall be units of convenient size, in each of which the number and ranks of officers, and the dis-

tribution of the total enlisted strength among the several ratings of petty officers and other enlisted men, shall be established by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall also establish the number of officers and the number of petty officers and other enlisted men required for the organization of such units into larger bodies for administrative and other purposes, and" is undesirable, although the naval militia do not consider it a matter of vital importance. In other words, the militia think that there is practically in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy the power, through administrative orders, and by withholding assistance, to effectually compel the militias to conform to such form of organization as may hereafter, from time to time, be considered desirable. And in this connection attention is called to Circular Letter No. 1, issued by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, under date of January 17, 1910 (which I will ask to have printed in the report), in which he says, "Since the plan of organization varies in the different States, and since any efforts toward uniformity must proceed by easy stages, the recommendations contained herein involve no changes in present organization."

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Does the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy in any way destroy that power?

Captain MITCHESON. It does, sir.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. And takes it out of his own hands?

Captain MITCHESON. I misunderstood your question.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Does the suggestion of the Secretary destroy that power which you have given him?

Captain MITCHESON. No; it does not destroy it, sir; but it aims to make, as a matter of legislation, what can be accomplished through administrative action and possibly raises constitutional questions; at any rate, it may possibly, in some instances, raise questions of state rights. In other words, the recommendations made by the Secretary gives him nothing and may cause some complications.

Mr. BUTLER. How is that avoided in the Dick bill, that conflict that might arise?

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. The constitutional and state-rights proposition?

Captain MITCHESON. The Dick bill provides that from and after three years from the passage of the act the national guard shall be so and so, and the penalty for noncompliance is the withholding of certain—

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Of certain national appropriations?

Captain MITCHESON. Yes, sir.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. In other words, if the State does not comply with the provisions of the bill—of the Dick bill—Congress will no longer make appropriations?

Captain MITCHESON. Yes, sir; that is the idea, in a general way.

Mr. BUTLER. It imposes upon the State the obligation to comply with the bill in order to get appropriations. That is my recollection of it.

Captain MITCHESON. That is right, sir.

Section 4 of the Dick bill is substantially the same as section 3, but the added clause suggested by the Secretary, viz, "*Provided*, That from and after the issue of such call it shall be unlawful for the governor of any State or Territory, or any other state or territorial officer, or any official of the District of Columbia, to discharge from

service in the naval militia any officer or man except by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment," is deemed either unnecessary or unconstitutional. If the call of the President changes the status of a militiaman from one in the service of the State to one in the service of the United States, as it is believed it does, then after the call a governor is without power to discharge anyone from service in the naval militia. If, however, the call does not change the status, then there is no authority in Congress to prevent a governor from discharging any member of the State's forces.

While section 5 of the Dick bill is substantially the same as section 4, the militia have voluntarily provided that (subject to the expiration of his current enlistment) a man shall serve for such length of time as the President shall require. The recommendation of the Secretary that this shall be limited to two years is not objected to, but it is considered unnecessary. The change of "any existing naval reserves" to "all naval reserves" as recommended by the Secretary, is objected to as introducing an undefined element.

Mr. BUTLER. Give your reasons for that.

Captain MITCHESON. As originally drawn the bill followed the language of the Dick bill giving the militia the right to be called into service in advance of other hastily organized forces, and was intended to protect both the men who had been training faithfully and the navy as well against any mushroom organizations with influential connections. To meet the objection that a naval reserve might hereafter be organized during peace time, the words "existing naval reserve" were inserted so that they could come in on equal terms with the militia. This language would seem to amply protect the navy. It will be noticed that our bill uses the terms "any existing naval reserve," whereas the Secretary's recommendation uses the language "all naval reserves."

Section 6 of the Dick bill rather implies that it shall be incumbent upon the President in case all the national guard is not called to apportion the number of men called among the various States. The naval militia have voluntarily omitted this, in order that the President might have the opportunity of calling the militia that he considered most efficient.

Section 7 of the Dick bill provides for the mustering of the militia into the service without further medical examination (where one has already been held), the question of professional examination not being considered at all. The naval militia voluntarily inserted in section 5, which is based upon section 7 of the Dick bill, the provision that their organizations should be called in without further examination except for those "which have not adopted a standard of professional and physical examination prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy." This was intended to protect the navy from inefficiency, and in connection with the provisions above referred to of permitting the President to call only those whom he may wish to call surely does protect absolutely.

The language of the change suggested by the Secretary is as follows, viz:

Provided, That each and every officer and petty officer in the naval militia shall, when so called into the service of the United States, be mustered into service in no higher rank or rating than that to perform the duties of which he shall previously have demonstrated his fitness before a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall prescribe the several standards of qualification, and shall require such

boards to certify to the rank or rating for which each officer and petty officer of the naval militia has qualified in accordance with this provision: *And provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy such examinations may be held at appropriate times and places prior to and in anticipation of the emergency requiring the calling out of the militia; and a record shall be kept in the Navy Department of the qualifications of officers and petty officers for commissions, warrants, and ratings.

There is no desire on the part of the naval militiamen to avoid examinations (many of them have already been examined several times since the Spanish war by the department and their records presumably put on file without any legislation on the subject), nor is there any desire that inefficient organizations should be called into the service; but it should be remembered that when a militia organization is called in under the provisions of this act, it becomes a naval militia in the service of the United States and not individuals in the navy. The primary question is whether or not a given organization is competent as a naval militia organization or not, and if it is competent to perform its duties if kept intact, as in many instances it doubtless would be kept, it is submitted that to put the department in a position where it can change the relative rank of officers in their own organizations is unnecessary, unfair, and contrary to the history and traditions of volunteer service in this country, and furthermore, such attempted changes would be unconstitutional.

Mr. PADGETT. May I ask you, if you can, to insert in your hearings—not taking your time now—the requirements for admission to membership in the naval militia, what examinations you have, and the age limit, and the qualifications, and so forth, necessary to entitle one to membership in the naval militia?

Captain MITCHESON. The naval militias are organized under state laws exactly as the national guard throughout the country is organized, and therefore there is no uniform system at the present time.

Mr. PADGETT. Now, can you put in type, so we can have it in the hearings, some idea of the scope of those qualifications?

Captain MITCHESON. We can give you the requirements of certain organizations.

Mr. PADGETT. I do not want you to tell about it now, but put the information in your hearing.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Certain state requirements, you mean?

Mr. PADGETT. Yes, sir; the thing I want to get at is this: Whether or not you have an age limitation, and if so, whether it is from 18 to 50, or whether it runs from 18 to 60 or to 70. I desire this information in order that we may ascertain just what will come in under the proposed relationship between the militia and the Federal Government.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Whether there is any physical examination or mental examination?

Mr. PADGETT. Yes; that is the idea.

Mr. BUTLER. It may affect our pension list, you know.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Why, certainly.

General HARRIES. The Dick bill provides that the organized militia shall consist of all citizens of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45, and not of the exempted classes.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Does that apply to the naval reserves?

Mr. PADGETT. I am asking about naval reserves.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Does that apply to the naval reserves?

Captain MITCHESON. As I stated in my first remarks, the Dick bill defines what shall constitute the militia of the country and what portion of the militia shall constitute the organized militia, and this bill provides what portion of the organized militia shall be the naval militia, and General Harries has called attention to the fact that in the organized militia, from which the naval militia is carved, the age requirements are from 18 to 45.

Mr. DAWSON. As I understand it, if this bill should become a law the same requirements would apply to the naval militia as now apply to the general naval service?

Captain MITCHESON. I should think that in this respect it would; yes, sir; I do not wish to be understood as saying that I think it would in all respects. In our bill you will notice that the members of organizations are required to come up to all physical and professional standards decided upon by the Secretary of the Navy. We have, all through our bill, aimed to give much wider authority to the Secretary of the Navy in connection with our organizations than is held by the Secretary of War as respects the national guard. We have done this because we wish to be brought into as close relation as possible with the Navy Department, as we think our best development will be furthered in that way, and it is also a necessity in view of the difference that I have pointed out between the fixed military units of the army and the varying complements of vessels in the navy.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. What objection would there be to legislating for certain requirements, such as age, physical and mental examination, for the enlistment of all persons in the naval reserves of the different States and granting the benefits of financial help only to those that were so constituted?

Captain MITCHESON. Under our bill the Secretary of the Navy is only required to give vessels and the equipment for the same, and various accessories and things, to such militias as he may choose. The equipment for the militia as a landing force only they would seem to be entitled to in any event; that is a very small amount of equipment. It therefore is possible for the Secretary, from time to time, to establish standards and to withhold certain things from those who do not conform to the standards, but it would be inadvisable at this time to establish by legislation a fixed standard, while the naval militia is in the course of development; it has reached a state of very considerable efficiency, as is shown by the fact that it is now manning vessels of considerable tonnage. In the future its development may make possible more stringent requirements than at present would be desirable.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Under your proposition, as I understand it, you take in the naval reserves as an organization, do you not, and they become part of the enlisted forces of the United States Government?

Captain MITCHESON. Yes, sir.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Do they pass any rigid physical examination when that transfer is made from the state naval reserves into the military control of the Government?

Captain MITCHESON. I can not answer that by yes or no, but will have to make an explanation. The bill provides that the President may call such organizations, or parts of organizations, as he may see

fit; he is not restricted to any particular apportionment over the whole country. He calls, without further examination as to mental or professional qualifications, any organization that he may wish to call, which has theretofore conformed with the standards set up by the Secretary of the Navy. It rests with the Secretary of the Navy to set sufficient standards. There is nothing in this law compelling the calling into the service of any organization which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy or of the President, will not be of value to the navy.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I am asking particularly as to the physical examination of these persons. If the Secretary makes no standard of physical examination before their entry into the naval reserves, and there is none made when the transfer of the organization or a part of an organization is made from the naval reserves into the governmental service, what protection has the Government against the disabilities that the militiamen may have?

Captain MITCHESON. The Government hasn't much protection, if all you mention is assumed.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Shouldn't it have?

Captain MITCHESON. It is not to be presumed that the Secretary of the Navy will permit the call into the service of any organization that is not efficient.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Has the Secretary of the Navy, up to this time, made any requirements as to the physical examination of militiamen?

Captain MITCHESON. He has no authority to do so, as there is no legislation on the subject of naval militia by Congress, except as it allows the appropriation of a small amount of money.

The CHAIRMAN. The naval militia, as I understand it, is subject to inspection at all times by the department?

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Not physically.

Captain MITCHESON. The department, whether authorized by law or not, has heretofore frequently held examinations, both physical and professional, of naval militias that have taken part in cruises on board of vessels under command of the regular service officers that were assigned for this duty.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Would you have any objection to an amendment being proposed in this bill that there should be a physical examination made of each individual before being transferred to the government service?

Captain MITCHESON. I see no necessity for such a provision, because it is to be presumed that the Secretary would provide for obtaining an efficient force. All the militias have at the present time, under their state laws, physical examinations of various kinds. I think it would be unwise for Congress to state what physical examination a militiaman must take, because it is hard to see in advance what physical tests should be provided; the physical requirements change; the requirements of eyesight in the case of a man in the engine room are not the same as were the requirements for the eyesight of the old-fashioned sailor.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I would suggest some physical examination as would entitle him to enter the service as an individual.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this provision the same as that in the Dick bill?

Captain MITCHESON. It is much wider in the authority it confers upon the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. BUTLER. Would it be feasible to provide for the preliminary physical examination of the men making up these different organizations of which you speak? As I understand it, if this bill passes, it enables the Secretary of the Navy to reach out and obtain these naval organizations for government service in time of war.

Captain MITCHESON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUTLER. You can see from the questions that have been asked you that the concern we have is that the very best men, physically and mentally, should be obtained; men without disease should be obtained, men who come up to all physical standards now required, and you know they are very high. You see that what we have in view is not to unnecessarily add to our pension laws if we can help it.

Captain MITCHESON. I will ask Captain Parker to make a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the workings of the Dick bill.

Mr. PADGETT. I want to ask Captain Mitchenson a question at this point. I understand you now have 6,000 men in the naval militia. If this legislation were enacted wouldn't the moral pressure, the moral force, prevent any discrimination and tend just to take, at the beginning, the whole thing, and we would have 6,000 men ingrafted into the provisions of this bill at the beginning, under the general moral pressure of taking the organizations in and not discriminating against this State or that State or this organization or the other?

Captain MITCHESON. I think, when the time comes, if it does come, you will want all the militia, good, bad, and indifferent.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Let us take the good first, the bad second, and the indifferent last.

Captain MITCHESON. That is probably exactly what would be done.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. JAMES P. PARKER, CHIEF OF THE NAVAL BUREAU OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Captain Parker, you had something to do with the preparation of the Dick bill, did you not?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir. I want to explain the workings of this examination under the Dick bill, because I think that will satisfy you on exactly that question. The Dick bill provides, as this bill provides, that the militia must conform to a standard of physical fitness prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy; it doesn't mean a standard which they must meet when the call comes; it means that no man may enlist in the militia who is not up to the requirements which are prescribed. The War Department has set that standard for the national guard, and the naval militia of Massachusetts is examined by that standard now—by the War Department's standard. Under the operation of this bill the Navy Department would set up a standard at once, and thereafter, if we want to benefit by the Government's appropriations, we would not enlist any man in our organizations who did not fit these requirements. The result is that when the call comes for the taking of the men into the service there would be no men in the organization who are not up to this standard, because no such men have been enlisted.

Mr. PADGETT. What about the 6,000 men who are already in the organization?

Captain PARKER. The enlistments are for terms of three or four years, and they will in time be eliminated. The bill provides that there must be a further physical examination for those who do not conform to that standard. In other words, the elimination of a physical examination is only for those organizations which have conformed to the standard of physical examination set by the Secretary. Now, one thing further, as to the working out of the examination problem under the Dick bill. The Dick bill provides that these troops can be called without further examination. The whole purpose of that and the purpose of our bill is to make our organizations available for instant duty without the necessity of going through any formula which takes a long time. The War Department regulations, made in accordance with the Dick bill, provide that as soon as convenient after that call, and without interfering with the duties to be performed, they shall, every one of them, be examined for the purpose of aiding the Government in determining pension questions. In other words, the exact condition of every man is to be determined when he comes into the service, but he is instantly to answer the call.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. If the National Government is to help these naval reserves in the different States by the appropriation of money and the loaning of vessels to them—and that help would naturally grow and increase in quantity and volume—what objection ought there to be to a thorough examination before one goes into that service?

Captain PARKER. Merely the theory, sir, that the militia should be subject to call for instant duty.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. What objection is there, before he becomes a member of that organization and able to receive any benefit from the Government, that he should pass a thorough physical examination?

Captain PARKER. Only the question of delay.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. What delay would there be?

Captain PARKER. It seems to us—

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I do not mean when he comes into the service of the Government, but when he goes into the militia itself.

Captain PARKER. That is what we are providing, that he shall pass that examination.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. But that would not extend it to those already in the service?

Captain PARKER. It has been extended to them.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I mean in the naval reserves at the present time. I mean that they should pass that same physical examination.

Captain PARKER. Our standard under this bill would probably not be higher than that of the War Department for the national guard; we are complying with those standards.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. All over the country?

Captain PARKER. All over the country, as far as I know, sir. The War Department has set its standard, and the naval militia is following the standard set by the War Department; we are now transferring the standard to the Navy Department.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Under what law is that done?

Captain PARKER. Under our state law.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. What objection is there to having it put in this bill and becoming a national law, if the organizations accept national aid?

Captain PARKER. We think it is in, sir.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. That is the point. Why not take it away from the realm of doubt?

Mr. DAWSON. As I understand it, there are in this country 6,000 naval militia now existing, men who do not all necessarily conform to the physical standard laid down by the Secretary of the Navy, but when they come to reenlist, after the period of their enlistment has expired, they can be weeded out?

Captain PARKER. Exactly.

Mr. BUTLER. But they would remain in for the full term of their present enlistment?

Captain PARKER. Yes; of course.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. As I understand this proposition now, it is that the Government goes on with the naval reserves, say, of the State of New Jersey, gives them money, loans them a ship, and all at once it needs the services of these naval reserves; the President calls them in, and every member is found to be physically unfit, and no examination is provided for them at all, and in that physical condition they are taken into the governmental service?

Captain PARKER. That would be so, sir, but we do specifically provide that they must conform to this standard.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. When?

Captain PARKER. At the time they enter the naval reserves; it is so provided; they must conform to the standard set by the Secretary.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. That is the question I have been asking.

Captain PARKER. That is specifically put in there.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I have not had an affirmative reply until this time.

Captain PARKER. The only thing we object to is an examination when going into the naval service.

Captain MITCHESON. I thought I had made that clear.

Mr. HOBSON. Do I understand you to say that at the time of entry into the government service the status is determined so as to find out whether any disability is incurred in the line of duty?

Captain PARKER. Those are the regulations that are made by the War Department.

Mr. GREGG. As soon as convenient, after being amalgamated with the national forces, their personal status is fixed so that if they afterwards claim to have incurred a disability in the service the records would show whether such disability existed before entering the government service?

Captain PARKER. That is it, sir.

Captain MITCHESON. Now, further taking up the comparison of section 7 in the Dick bill and section 5 in this bill, I desire to say that I have been referring to organizations that are kept intact on being called into the service. Now, I will speak of organizations that are broken up. If the naval militia organization is broken up immediately on entry into the service, as in many cases it would be, and its members scattered possibly to the fleet or to some kind of work requiring a high type of training or ability, then the question of competency as an organization is changed to one of competency as individuals, and in this connection the naval militia bill, following the provisions of section 23 of the Dick bill, has included in section 20 provisions by which officers of high naval militia rank whose organizations had been broken up (and also ex-naval officers and ex-naval mi-

litia officers) could obtain temporary commissions in suitable grades in the navy for the same kind of duty for which they were given commissions during the Spanish war. Naval militia commissions could not be given, because until the President's call the naval militia would be state forces and their ranks presumably full.

Section 8 of the Dick bill is omitted, as the composition of courts-martial is satisfactorily provided for in the paragraph corresponding to section 7 (above) and so as to cover, it is believed, all technical difficulties.

Section 9 is substantially the same as section 6.

Section 10 is substantially the same as section 7.

Section 11 is substantially the same as section 8.

Section 12 is substantially the same as section 9.

Section 13 is substantially the same as section 10, with the exception that the amount made available is reduced from \$2,000,000 to \$200,000. The change of the words "commanding general" to the "Commissioners of the District of Columbia" is a technical question as to which the naval militia were informed that the bill as originally worded was correct. This statement will apply to similar changes recommended throughout the bill. The insertion of the word "accessories" in the twenty-fifth line, page 7, after the word "arms" as recommended is an improvement, although not believed to be essential.

Section 14 is substantially the same as section 11.

Section 15: The first part is substantially the same as section 12, and provides that the command of camps, etc., shall be in the senior regular officer present, notwithstanding the rank of militia officers present, as in the case of camps or joint maneuvers. Section 12 further provides for the detailing to duty of naval militia men when on board ships of the regular service, in order that they may have the necessary authority for the performance of their duties, and is approved by the department. This provision was made to obviate the difficulty that has always been met in a lack of authority of a commanding officer in the navy to put a naval militia officer, however competent, in charge of the deck, even when at anchor. The last portion of this section which the Secretary suggests to strike out is in the exact wording of the original recommendations of the General Board of the Navy, except the words "unless authorized by the Secretary of the Navy," and as the militia have withdrawn their original objection to this portion of the section being incorporated in the bill, it should be allowed to remain.

Section 16 is substantially the same as section 13.

Section 17 is substantially the same as section 14.

Section 18 is substantially the same as section 15.

Section 19 is substantially the same as section 16, except that the authority of the Secretary of the Navy to appoint officers for duty with the naval militia is to a certain extent not made dependent upon the request of the governor of a State and is an additional protection to the department against inefficiency.

Section 20 is substantially the same as section 17.

Section 21 is substantially the same as section 18.

Section 22 is substantially the same as section 19, except that there is a provision that ex-regulars serving in the militia shall receive one month's pay for every year of militia service that they may here-

after perform, and this provision was inserted in order to encourage men of experience to connect themselves with militia organizations, and it was believed that this provision would be particularly acceptable to the department as it has always wished to keep ex-service men in touch with the service and available for duty. The reason advanced for the recommendation to strike out this provision, that the appropriation for the pay of the navy should not be burdened with the expenditure necessary, would seem to be based upon unnecessary apprehensiveness. As this pay is not due until a man has completed one year's service after the passage of this act, it can always be estimated in advance how much will be needed for this purpose and the navy pay appropriation proportionately increased. It should be remembered that it is not the department that pays the navy, but the country at large, and that if this provision is allowed to remain in the bill those in charge of appropriations will necessarily see that the country's obligations are met. As in addition to their value to the navy every ex-regular that joins the naval militia will be of considerable value to the organization he connects himself with, it is hoped that this provision will be retained.

An illustration of its possible value may be cited in connection with the proposed raising of an additional naval-militia division at Erie, Pa. Within the last few months it has developed that there are seven ex-petty officers of the navy living in Erie who desire to connect themselves with this division if formed. If there are this many petty officers, doubtless there are also a number of former enlisted men living in this town who would be willing to serve under a one month's pay clause. The value of such material as a nucleus or backbone for a naval-militia division is apparent.

Section 23 is substantially the same as section 20, except that the age limit for different grades is not incorporated, for the reason that the same kind of physical strain—e. g., marching—will not be required in the naval service, and the grades in which commissions will be given would doubtless be of much lower corresponding rank in most cases than under the Dick bill. A further provision which it is thought is a particularly valuable one is made, that officers may be commissioned for engineer duties or for all other line duties. This in view of the fact that it is hardly to be expected that many volunteer officers will be sufficiently grounded in all branches, and because, moreover, the distinction is one that was formerly made in the navy.

In reference to the recommendation of the Secretary that this section should be entirely omitted, attention is called to the considerations already advanced in connection with section 7 of the Dick bill and section 5 of H. R. 17759.

And I would also like to call attention to the following fact. This section merely creates a list of eligibles for commissions in the navy time of war. It does not make it incumbent upon the President to commission anyone from this "eligible list" if he does not need him, and he may select anyone for commission from this list whom he chooses.

The Secretary's reasons for omitting this section does not seem convincing. They are as follows:

Section 20 is regarded as unnecessary, as it introduces into the bill, which is prepared for the purpose of creating a national naval militia, an element which deals with matters outside of those affecting such militia. The department has under the preceding sections of the bill all authority needed for creating a list of eligibles which will be available for drawing upon in time of need and under conditions to be established by it, and, furthermore, many of the provisions of this bill are to be incorporated into and made similar to a bill for the creation of a national naval reserve which the department has under consideration for presentation to the committee.

In reply to the suggestion that the clause deals with matters not strictly naval militia, it may be said that this clause provides for commissions in the navy in the same way that the Dick bill provides for commissions in the army.

The suggestion that the preceding sections of the bill give sufficient authority for creating a list of eligibles may, perhaps, be correct, but it can not be argued that there is any authority to grant a commission to any of the eligibles in case the department should actually prepare a list.

The further suggestion that the department itself intends to incorporate a similar provision in a naval reserve bill, to be hereafter introduced, is open to the serious objection that the department may change its mind and that Congress may not pass its bill; and in any case no harm could be done by having authority under two separate bills for what the Secretary would seem to consider practically an identical list.

Sections 24 and 25, having reference to special national-guard acts, have no counterpart in H. R. 17759.

Mr. PADGETT. What is the estimated expenditure for all purposes if this present bill should become a law—what charge would it impose upon the Treasury?

Captain MITCHESON. It provides that there shall not be an expenditure of more than \$200,000 in any fiscal year; there is a further provision for the loaning of vessels and certain materials, those materials to always remain the property of the Navy Department.

Mr. PADGETT. If this bill should become a law would \$200,000 cover the ultimate cost in a year, or is that the initial cost that is contemplated?

Captain MITCHESON. It will be the only money received until this act is amended.

The CHAIRMAN. How does it differ from the Dick bill in this respect, or is it the same?

Captain MITCHESON. It is the same, although there is a smaller appropriation, \$200,000, instead of \$2,000,000.

Mr. PADGETT. How do you arrive at the \$200,000?

Captain MITCHESON. We consulted with a representative of the department, who told us what would probably be necessary, or, in a general way, what would be necessary.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Upon what basis?

Captain MITCHESON. I am unable to give details at the present time.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I mean on what basis it was understood it would cost \$200,000? How was it figured out?

Captain MITCHESON. Commander Marsh, probably you can give us the principal details of the expenditure.

Commander MARSH. One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated when the class of vessels were small yachts and when the

cruising was very small, when the coal consumed on each vessel was of a very limited amount, and when there was no systematic target practice. Now the vessels given for cruises are larger, such vessels as the *Nashville*, the *Marblehead*, and others, and a larger amount of coal is consumed.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. The amount of coal consumed has increased and the cost of the target practice has increased?

Commander MARSH. Yes, sir; we are advancing very rapidly.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Is the amount carried in this bill based at all on the number of men now in the militia?

Commander MARSH. Oh, yes, sir. The number of naval militiamen now is about 6,200, and I think we are looking forward very shortly to a number not less than 10,000 of proficient men.

Mr. PADGETT. If you had 10,000 efficient men and you had those men assigned to good ships like the *Nashville*, and other ships that you have, and you go into adequate target practice and furnish those men with other equipment and accessories, such as they should have—and I am assuming that we are going into the matter in good faith in an endeavor to build up an efficient militia and care for it as it should be cared for—if you should have 10,000 men, then what do you consider the cost would be per annum?

Commander MARSH. The present method of disposing of the \$100,000 appropriation is to allow each State an allotment on the percentage of \$10 per man. Ten dollars per man leaves about \$37,000 in what we call the reserve fund.

Mr. BUTLER. What would the \$10 provide for?

Commander MARSH. It provides for very little. It can be shown that the cost of a sailor's uniform is about \$8.30, the cost of the white uniform is about \$3.10; therefore you can see that \$10 will not begin to clothe any one man. A man's blue suit costs \$8.30, and he ought not to have any less than three suits of white, which would be about \$9.30 more; you can see just about how far \$10 would go in clothing the men. However, these organizations are very careful. When a man is discharged or leaves the service they keep his uniform, and when a new man enlists that uniform is given to him, and, in the beginning, that is a very bad feature, because the men enlisting do not like to have those old suits furnished to them.

Mr. PADGETT. It has been stated that the bill contemplates paying each man one month's pay. How much is that pay supposed to be?

Captain MITCHESON. That is supposed to pay ex-regulars connecting themselves with the naval militia; at the present time there are comparatively few in the service, although we hope to get an increased number. As an illustration, I might say that in the city of Erie, where the raising of a new division is under consideration, there are seven ex-petty officers of the navy who wish to connect themselves with that division, if raised. There are doubtless a number of enlisted men who would come in under this one month's pay provision.

Mr. PADGETT. I am assuming that when you go into the matter you are not going to pay one man and refuse to pay another man who is serving right alongside. I am assuming that we are going into this matter in good faith and will treat every man in the organization alike. Now, with that in view, and you give each man one month's

pay—and I suppose the amount would be graded according to the position the man might hold—the officers would, perhaps, get more?

Captain MITCHESON. No, sir; they would get the pay for the rank held when in the navy. He would only get the rate of pay that he had received as enlisted man, petty officer, or warrant officer in the navy.

Mr. BUTLER. In the regular service?

Captain MITCHESON. Yes, sir. It does not apply to any man who has not seen at least three years' service in the navy.

Mr. PADGETT. Now, taking into consideration that pay, the target practice, the equipment, the vessels, and everything of that kind that should be added, or that will be necessary at the initiation of the matter, and whatever will grow out of it, what is your estimate as to the cost?

Captain PARKER. I would like to speak first as to this one month's pay, because that is a separate thing. There are probably not 10 such men in the naval militia who would be entitled to pay at the present time and there never would be, probably, more than 100 at any time; the cost in that event, at an average about \$20 a year, would be only \$2,000; the amount is absolutely inconsiderable. The only purpose of putting that in was to give the naval militia the benefit of the services of these ex-regulars, and put these ex-regulars where the Government can call for their services in time of trouble.

Mr. BUTLER. Don't you think it would bring in more than 100 men?

Captain PARKER. I do not think so, although it might.

Mr. BUTLER. And that it might fail to accomplish its purpose if you only get 100 men in the organization at any time?

Captain PARKER. Well, it might be possible that we would get in a larger number of men; however, that is a small matter as compared with the rest of the bill; the money provided would be a separate appropriation; it does not come under these other appropriations. The cost would probably not exceed \$10,000 a year. The allotment per man in the national guard is about \$19; section 13 of the Dick bill, which provides for the equipment, gives them about \$19 more per man, a total of \$38 or \$39 per man, for the national guard. Under our bill, and the \$100,000 which is appropriated in the naval appropriation act—that \$100,000 gives us at our present complement of 6,000 about \$12 or \$14. If we add together the amount we now have under the \$100,000 appropriation and the amount we would get under the \$200,000 appropriation, it is less than the total amount given to the national guard.

Mr. BUTLER. How large is the national guard at this time?

Captain PARKER. About 106,000 or 108,000; and they get \$4,000,000 and \$1,000,000 for maneuvers, practically \$5,000,000. Now, the naval militia are asking for this \$200,000 in excess of the \$100,000, which means \$300,000, and hope in time to have something appropriated for maneuvers. We have not got to that point as yet; we don't care about that just now. We are asking at this time for a total of \$300,000 as against \$4,000,000 for the national guard.

Mr. PADGETT. Assuming that this bill is carried and a war came on, would the naval militia be maintained as a separate organization in charge of a battle ship, or any other ship, or would it be distributed and absorbed into the regular organization and form a part of the

regular organization and not be maintained as an independent, operating organization?

Captain PARKER. What we hope to gain by this bill is that when a naval militiaman or when a naval organization is called into service it will continue to be "militia in the service of the United States;" in other words, not a part of the United States Navy, but distinct; that it will be the naval militia at all times, and separate and apart from the navy, under the control of the President, as if in the navy itself.

Mr. PADGETT. For the purpose of further information, I would like to ask whether in case of war a battle ship would be turned over to your organization or whether the organization would be distributed among different vessels and placed under the control of the regular naval officers aboard the different battle ships?

Captain PARKER. There is nothing in this bill which provides for that case.

Mr. PADGETT. I know; but what is contemplated?

Captain PARKER. It is contemplated, sir, that the President would call, say, the Massachusetts Naval Reserves to report at the navy-yard. They would do that and would be sent hither and yon, wherever he wanted them to go. He might desire the men to command a little tug boat in Boston, that would be entirely manned by the militia. It is not contemplated that the men will ever be desired to command a battle ship, but the President can send the men wherever he desires them to go.

Captain MITCHESON. I would like to say in amplification of what Captain Parker has stated that it is the intention of this bill to give the department the fullest latitude in making use of the Naval Militia when called into the service of the United States. Under this bill, when called into the service they will be available for duty as organizations or they may be detailed as individuals, and either as part of the complement of vessels officered and manned by regulars or otherwise. There is nothing in the bill making it incumbent upon detail officers to keep the militia intact as organizations, but he may do so if he wishes, although in practice it is probable that they would, for the most part, lose their identity as respects the States from which they came, just as was the case during the Spanish war.

Captain PARKER. The suggestion of the Secretary is:

Each and every officer and petty officer in the naval militia shall, when so called into the service of the United States, be mustered into service in no higher rank or rating than that to perform the duties of which he shall previously have demonstrated his fitness before a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall prescribe the several standards of qualifications, and shall require such board to certify to the rank or rating for which each officer and petty officer of the naval militia has qualified in accordance with this provision.

We do not object to the examination; we are perfectly willing to pass an examination in order to show that we are qualified, but it would be a hardship to say that a man who had been a lieutenant-commander for many years when called should be compelled to serve as an ensign. We believe that the section that we have provided in the bill is a proper one; we have provided that whenever an officer or enlisted man is called for he shall be mustered into the service without further enlistment if qualified, and that any officer or enlisted man so qualified who shall refuse or neglect to present

himself for such muster shall be court-martialed; but the Secretary provides that he shall be used in a rank or rating (naval militia) for which he shall demonstrate his fitness. Suppose a man who has been a lieutenant-commander for years should take an examination and the examiner should say he was only fitted to be an ensign. Could he be required to serve as an ensign?

Mr. BUTLER. In the Naval Militia?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir; in the Naval Militia, not in the Navy. He can not serve in a rank or rating in the Naval Militia that is other than the rank he has been commissioned in. It might be made impossible for him to qualify, but he certainly could not be a lieutenant-commander in time of peace and then in time of war occupy a commission in a lower grade in the Naval Militia.

Mr. PADGETT. I understood you to say at the outset that the purpose of this organization was to be ready to go bodily into the service.

Captain PARKER. Yes; all who are qualified. We have provided, sir, that every man in the organization shall be physically qualified from the start. When it comes to mental qualifications, professional qualifications, we have provided that the Secretary shall provide the examination; we provide that there shall be a standard of professional and physical examination prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and that at the time of a call only those who are qualified shall be accepted and taken into the service. Under our section 5 those that are not qualified are required to take a further examination; if they fail to take that examination they are sent home.

Mr. PADGETT. Do you mean to say that a captain in the naval militia would be used as a captain on a battle ship?

Captain PARKER. I do not believe so, sir.

Mr. PADGETT. Well, wouldn't every captain, under your statement, go home?

Captain PARKER. No, sir.

Mr. PADGETT. What could he do if he declined to enlist in the volunteer service in a lower grade?

Captain PARKER. If he declined, he would go home; on the other hand, he can find service—

Mr. PADGETT. Your idea is, then, it would force every commanding officer in the militia to petition for this service in a special commission?

Captain PARKER. We are in a very unfortunate position; those of us who are here this morning are officers of high rank and are asking Congress to legislate against our personal interests. In the national guard every colonel and brigadier-general, when called into service, will go in as a colonel and brigadier-general and do duty as such, and the services which they will be required to perform they can perform; but we realize that the necessary incidents of the naval service, by which a man of the rank of captain is in command of a battle ship, are such that it is improper and impossible to expect a naval militia captain to fill any such place. We believe the requirements which will be set by the Secretary of the Navy will be such as to bar out the naval militiamen of command rank, and that it would be difficult for any man in the naval militia to qualify above the rank of lieutenant. There is only one man that I know of who got a higher rank than lieutenant in the Spanish war, and that was Captain Miller, of New York, who was an ex-naval officer; all of the rest of them went in as lieutenant. We expect that nobody above

the grade of lieutenant will be able to qualify under this bill. Those above that grade will come in under section 20 of our bill. The department has recommended the cutting out of section 20 as being unnecessary, although we feel that section 20 is absolutely essential to our success. We believe that sections 5 and 20 thoroughly cover the situation, and believe that both sections should remain in the bill as introduced. We think those sections cover the whole matter very well.

Mr. BUTLER. How many naval militia have you in Boston?

Captain PARKER. We have 550.

Mr. BUTLER. And how are you organized?

Captain PARKER. We are organized exactly as a landing force of the navy is organized in the naval text-book; that is, we have a chief of brigade, who has two battalions under him, and each battalion has four companies. In addition, there is an engineer division. When we go aboard ship we turn that shore organization into a ship organization. We have a captain and two lieutenant-commanders.

Mr. BUTLER. Well, you have about the same sort of an organization as you would find on shipboard?

Captain PARKER. We have an organization which is exactly similar, with the exception of our engineering division. We have a very efficient engineering corps.

Mr. BUTLER. Men who are accustomed to handling machinery?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir; a large percentage, perhaps 25 or 30 per cent of our men are employees, at the Fore River Engine Works and working on engines all the time.

Mr. BUTLER. Can you tell me how many you have in your engineering division?

Captain PARKER. We have 3 officers and 56 men at the present time and we are going to increase this by another division of 3 officers and 56 men this spring.

Mr. BUTLER. What is the rank of the officer who commands this engineering corps?

Captain PARKER. We have 1 lieutenant, 1 lieutenant, junior grade, 1 ensign.

Mr. BUTLER. Are they men who have had any special training?

Captain PARKER. All three hold unlimited merchant-marine licenses to act as chief engineers on merchant vessels of any size.

Mr. BUTLER. Are they young men?

Captain PARKER. One is a man of about 45, another about 40, and the other one about 35. They have spent all their lives at that work and all have been at sea and also had engineering duties ashore.

Mr. DAWSON. The Secretary recommends that section 20 be taken out?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir. The Navy Department has crossed out section 20 and amended section 5. They have done that to provide a certain condition that we have provided for in another and different way, by our wording of section 5 and the insertion of 20. We believe that the department has fallen into an unconstitutional and improper idea about these matters; we do not think they can put into effect what they have put in words. That is, we do not believe that an officer in the militia can be required to act in a rank other than that for which he is commissioned.

The CHAIRMAN. How does your bill differ from the Dick bill in that respect?

Captain PARKER. We are in accord with the Dick bill in that regard.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WARREN F. PURDY, COMMANDER OF THE NAVAL MILITIA, ILLINOIS.

Captain PURDY. We had 709 men and 19 officers in the navy in 1898.

Mr. BUTLER. On one ship?

Captain PURDY. Our men were scattered on 57 different ships during the Spanish-American war in 1898; and upon the Spanish war experience in 1898 is what the naval-militia officers have been building this bill.

Mr. BUTLER. How much of a naval militia have you in Chicago?

Captain PURDY. We have about 700 men in the State of Illinois—400 men in Chicago and 300 along the Mississippi River.

Mr. DAWSON. Can you tell me what towns along the Mississippi?

Captain PURDY. Rock Island, Moline, and Quincy.

Mr. DAWSON. One company at each place?

Captain PURDY. One division, as we call them in Illinois.

Mr. BUTLER. How much training does a naval militiaman get; how much training does he actually get outside of the opportunity he has of training on a naval vessel; a couple of weeks in the year?

Captain PURDY. Our men drill one night each week throughout the year.

Mr. BUTLER. The men in Illinois?

Captain PURDY. Yes, sir. In addition to that the men put in from four to fifteen Sundays each year.

Mr. BUTLER. What sort of drill do you give them?

Captain PURDY. Our State supports the naval militia, and we are therefore obliged to be ready to respond to any call for riot duty.

Mr. BUTLER. That is land service only?

Captain PURDY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAWSON. Can you tell us as to the support you get from the State?

Captain PURDY. The State of Illinois treats the naval reserves of the State the same as a regiment of infantry, and we receive from the State armories and uniforms. Altogether, the State allows about \$35 per man.

Mr. THOMAS. How many men are there in the naval reserves on the Lakes?

Captain PURDY. I can not give you that offhand. We have seven ships on the lakes.

Mr. THOMAS. Don't you have a meeting at Milwaukee each year?

Captain PURDY. Yes, sir; every year the naval militia of Illinois come together and work together as a squadron under the command of Commander Marsh. That training extends for a period of from eight to ten days.

Mr. THOMAS. How many men are there on the Lakes?

Captain PURDY. I can not give you that, sir.

Captain MITCHESON. That will be in the report.

Mr. BUTLER. Do you have any opportunity for training except during the time that the navy assigns you vessels for cruising?

Captain PURDY. Our training year commences about the 1st of February; our men are then given two or three months' active infantry work; we have that work before we start in on the sea work; this infantry work gives the men snap and the necessary practice. Then the men are given signal work, the marlinspike seamanship, and any work of that description which can be carried on in the armory, just about the same as in the naval training stations at Norfolk and Newport. Then, as soon as the ice is out and the water is clear of the ice, they get into our small boats—that is, small sailboats—and are given active boat work for a month or two; that is preparatory to the summer cruise. Consequently, when we get aboard ship our work can be given entirely to ship drills and it is not necessary to give the men simply boat work; that can be obtained in the boathouse as well as on ship.

Captain MITCHESON. Captain Purdy took the *Nashville* on quite a long trip during the last cruise.

Mr. BUTLER. How did the men stand the trip?

Captain MITCHESON. Captain Purdy was in command; the trip of the *Nashville* was about 5,000 miles.

Mr. BUTLER. Please answer my question as to how the men stood the trip.

Captain PURDY. Well, I had what might be called a picked crew; I took 100 men from Chicago to Boston and I took no novices; I required every man who formed that crew to have at least one year's service.

Mr. BUTLER. That might not then answer my question; I refer to the men who had recently enlisted in the naval militia; how would they stand such a trip?

Captain PURDY. Well, we take those men out every year, and I can not see but what they stand the trip very well.

Mr. BUTLER. Do you think that a two or three weeks' cruise would help them to prepare for a long cruise; I mean prepare them for a long trip at sea?

Captain PURDY. Very decidedly.

Mr. BUTLER. Such a cruise would give them sea legs and a sea stomach?

Captain PURDY. Yes, sir. Lake Michigan, Lake Erie, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior are the worst bodies of water for seasickness, and any man who can stand Lake Michigan in a storm can go anywhere. We find that old navy officers who are detailed for work on Lake Michigan will often become sick during a storm on that lake.

Mr. PADGETT. You take these men out who compose your naval militia and drill them on this trip of two weeks or four weeks, according to the time you mentioned, and I presume most of those men are engaged in some sort of work—are mechanics, clerks, or engaged in other avocations in life. Now, does the State provide any compensation for the time that they lose from work?

Captain PURDY. A man who enlists in Illinois pays \$5 for the privilege of enlisting; he then contributes 50 cents a month as dues, and the State pays him \$8 a year; so you see he gets practically nothing.

Mr. PADGETT. For instance, he takes off two weeks in order to go on this cruise; does he lose his salary during that time?

Captain PURDY. That depends upon the employer; some employers pay the men while they are on this cruise; that is a matter between the enlisted man and the employer.

Mr. PADGETT. I am endeavoring to ascertain the sacrifice these men make.

Captain PURDY. The men who are employed as machinists, as a rule, lose their pay, because they are paid on time; men who are employed on annual salaries usually receive their pay while they are on the cruise.

Mr. PADGETT. Well, I was talking about a man who worked by the piece or by the day. When a man makes that personal sacrifice there is no compensation coming to him from the State?

Captain PURDY. No; he is obliged to make that sacrifice.

Mr. GREGG. Do you know whether all the States where they have the naval militia grant some aid or not?

Captain PURDY. A few of them do, but the aid is almost infinitesimal. I want to speak particularly on section 20. The United States Government owes the commanding officers of the naval militia section 20. The gentlemen who are now commanding the various state organizations have worked for years handling their organizations; they have given of their time in the training of these men, and the Government owes it to those men to give them an opportunity to go to the front and not force them to stay behind with the stigma of being a "tin soldier." The commanding officer has worn the uniform in the time of peace, he has marched at the head of his men in processions and drilled his men at all times; now, when war comes, to leave that man behind and let all the men he has trained go to the front is something that it is difficult to contemplate or believe could be possibly done. It would not be right to force a man into that position.

We are not asking for high rank or asking the right to serve in some other rank than that which we have held before; we want to go to the front in the same position we occupied during the time we were drilling our men. That is all we ask. If this section 5, as drawn by the Secretary, is allowed to stand, the President might call out the Illinois Naval Reserves and the officer who trained all of those men might be passed by. There might be a man on the board appointed by the Secretary who would not favor that officer or have some grudge against him and that officer in that event would not be apt to qualify. These officers have given of their time for many years; it costs them several hundred dollars a year to keep up the work. I know what my personal expenses are, and I know what I am talking about. You have no right to ask us to give our time and our money in building up such an organization and then not give us an opportunity to go to the front, but put a stigma on us if we are called out in time of war.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you in the war?

Captain PURDY. I served as an ensign in the Illinois Naval Reserves.

Mr. GREGG. Isn't it like this, that there will be some jealousies in the regular navy against you?

Captain PURDY. That can be seen in the striking out of section 20.

Mr. GREGG. And you have got to hedge against those jealousies in some way?

Captain PURDY. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREGG. You claim the right of having some commissioned office, do you?

Captain PURDY. No; I claim the right, if I can not pass the examination, that I can not be forced to serve as a petty officer; after having walked the streets of Chicago as a captain for ten years in time of peace, and after commanding a ship, and after failing at an examination, to be compelled to serve as a petty officer. If I am competent for a commission, all right; if I am not competent for a commission I do not think I should be compelled to go out as a petty officer or seaman.

Mr. BUTLER. The board might find you competent to take charge of one of the small vessels.

Captain PURDY. That is the privilege of the board.

Mr. BUTLER. And then the board could give you the privilege of taking the smaller vessel or going on a larger ship and serving as an ensign or lieutenant or whatever you might qualify for.

Captain PURDY. Our bill gives the department that authority, but their bill gives them the right to force us into the service in any way.

STATEMENT OF GEN. GEORGE H. HARRIES.

The CHAIRMAN. General, you are in command of the naval militia in the District of Columbia?

General HARRIES. I am in charge of the land and naval forces. As to the bill, I want to say just a word or two in support of the position taken by Captain Purdy and Captain Parker. I have not given the matter any particular personal attention, but I think it is very difficult for you gentlemen to understand and appreciate the tremendous amount of time and energy expended by these officers in training their men. It would be a serious injustice to attempt to force a lieutenant-commander or captain to an extremely embarrassing and inferior position in time of war. His real capacity could never be discovered by any examination taken prior to war service or at the outbreak of war; his capacity has been the number of men fitted to put into the service, and that should count very largely in the matter. Every safeguard should be placed around the officer who desires to go to the front and fight, especially to those officers who have rendered so much excellent service.

Mr. BUTLER. You think section 20 of this bill would provide the remedy you speak of?

General HARRIES. I think so. I have not given it careful study, but I have several questions that I would like to ask Commander Marsh with respect to some of the amendments offered by the secretary in the letter addressed to the chairman of the committee. I was not familiar with them until this morning. I see that in section 10 the words "commanding general" have been stricken out and the words "commissioners of the" have been inserted, which would substitute the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for me in that connection. Now, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have nothing on earth to do with the organization; they do not know anything about it,

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the Navy Department thought the commissioners occupied the same position as a governor of a State.

General HARRIES. I would have to ask you to make that clear to me. The organization here is a purely federal organization; the commissions are issued by the President; the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have nothing whatever to do with it. All communications are addressed to the commanding general; he is responsible for all the property. My receipt is in the department for all the property we have, and I am responsible therefor. In the time of war, when the communications were sent to all the governors, I received the communication and I organized the troops in the District of Columbia. I dropped my rank and went out as a colonel and took my regiment and did all the things the department desired to have done; did all the things that a governor of a State would have done. All of the correspondence is on that basis. Now, we do not want any confusion about this. If this amendment should be made in the bill, substituting the commissioners for the commanding general of the District, it would result in a great deal of confusion; because all of the money, all of the control of the property, everything pertaining to the organization, is with the commanding general, and what the commissioners would do I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you in the Dick bill?

General HARRIES. The Dick bill provides that the Secretary of War—

The CHAIRMAN. I mean so far as relates to the District of Columbia.

General HARRIES. Sections 13 and 16 of the Dick bill provide that the commanding general of the District of Columbia shall attend to the matters referred to in those sections, and if the changes suggested were made it seems to me that it would be the most remarkable piece of confusion which any legislation could make. I do not think that suggestion should be followed, but that the sections contained in the bill as introduced by the chairman should be permitted to remain.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. I would like to call the attention of the chairman to the question of finances. In section 10 it provides for a continuing appropriation; that is one of the propositions that is continually fought on the floor of the House—to make any continuing appropriations.

Captain PARKER. It is entirely in line with the Dick bill.

The CHAIRMAN. We have with us Commander Marsh from the navy and would be very glad to hear from him in connection with this bill.

STATEMENT OF COMMANDER CHARLES C. MARSH, U. S. NAVY.

Commander MARSH. Mr. Chairman, the idea, as I understand it, having worked with the Naval Militia now for three years, is that this bill is to create an organization and empower the Secretary of the Navy to put in force administrative methods to make it an efficient force. My interest in the Naval Militia, I think, was developed by the fact that when I was an executive officer of a large armored cruiser I saw what a short period of time it took to develop the recruits as we got them into efficient men, particularly in the matter of gunnery and the mechanical branches, and I thought if that could be done with that class of men how much easier and quicker it could be done with men of the mental caliber of the Naval Militia. Also it was apparent to my mind, and it was impressed on me particularly,

because I was naval attaché in Japan at the time of their war, that there was absolute necessity for a large body of men that could be called by telegraph; the essential thing is the calling by telegraph of men trained in peace for war.

Every time you talk Naval Militia to a certain class of people, military or civilian, you are told that all Americans are patriotic; that they are going to come to you in time of war. Now, the *Maine* was blown up in the winter and the war with Spain was threatened for several months, yet the actual enlistments in the navy for the Spanish war show these figures: In April, 2,300; in May, 3,600; in other words, it took six weeks after Admiral Sampson sailed from Key West for Habana to get what? Five thousand nine hundred men; it took six weeks to get 5,900 men. Now, with the Naval Militia as it is now, we could get 6,300 officers and men in—and I put it at the outside—thirty-six hours on board ship; therefore, the importance of the Naval Militia to my mind is beyond all question. Now, as to the point that was raised earlier in the discussion regarding physical requirement, in which I suppose Mr. Loudenslager is principally interested because of the pension problem. Here are some rather interesting figures. In the attempt to enlist men for the Spanish war there were, during 1897 and 1898, 71,000 applicants, of which 63,000 were rejected; in other words, they enlisted less than 10 per cent. The Naval Militia organization at that time, 1898, telegraphed to the department along in March or April their willingness to serve.

Mr. BUTLER. How many men did they have in those organizations in 1898?

Commander MARSH. They had 3,341; they offered their services at once.

Mr. BUTLER. And then during the ensuing six weeks we only got 2,100 more men?

Commander MARSH. No, sir; they offered their services, but they were not accepted.

Mr. BUTLER. Why not?

Commander MARSH. I do not know, sir.

Mr. BUTLER. Is there anything on record to show?

Commander MARSH. Along in April and May the department began sending out recruiting officers to the naval militia organizations; when a naval militia organization reported they were so many strong in officers and men and recruiting officers were sent there. The percentage accepted by those recruiting officers varied between 86 and 96 per cent, as against 10 per cent of recruits, which shows that the naval militia at that time had already established a standard of physical and mental qualifications; those qualifications were so high that practically none of them were rejected. That was in 1898.

Now, the naval militia in 1898 numbered 3,341. They actually furnished for the war 3,832, and their registered strength in 1899 was 5,400; the total number of men enlisted for the Spanish war was 10,145, of which the Naval Militia furnished 3,800, and the effect of the Spanish war was to increase the Naval Militia from 3,800 up to 5,400; in other words, the Naval Militia of itself became a most valuable recruiting bureau for the Navy Department. That was ten years ago. Talking about the Naval Militia in 1898, we have got to remember primarily the fact that they were all armory organiza-

tions. Since then you all know what has been going on in the way of training and the class of vessels they have been having—the *Nashville*, the *Marblehead*, and vessels of that class.

Mr. BUTLER. When they go into training on these ships during certain periods of the year, from whom do they get their instruction—from the regular officers of the navy?

Commander MARSH. The fact is that the naval militia are passing out of the stage of the small converted yachts that were left as a heritage of the Spanish-American war; they are passing into large vessels, and the intention now is to supply them with only the very best material, that is, the latest material; their interest, naturally, is going to be increased if they are given a modern high-power gun to train with instead of more or less obsolete ordnance.

Mr. BUTLER. When Captain Parker goes on a ship during war time with his 500 odd men, belonging to the naval force in Boston, would he command them?

Commander MARSH. It is not the intention that 500 men of the Boston militia shall go on a ship; they would all go somewhere, but they would not all go on the same ship.

Mr. BUTLER. When they go on these ships do their own officers instruct them?

Commander MARSH. The idea is now to permit them to man their own ships during training evolutions and exercises, the Navy Department to supply a naval officer as advisor.

Mr. BUTLER. The regular service would supply the navigator for the ship?

Commander MARSH. On their cruisers their work is done entirely by their own officers.

Mr. BUTLER. Would they navigate the ship, furnish the engineer?

Commander MARSH. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUTLER. The navy only turns over the ship and coal.

Commander MARSH. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUTLER. And the *Nashville* last year went 5,000 miles?

Commander MARSH. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUTLER. Who commanded her?

Commander MARSH. Captain Purdy.

Mr. BUTLER. Who was the navigator?

Commander MARSH. Lieutenant Arnold was there during the summer maneuvers. The point I would like to emphasize is that when war comes the Naval Militia is going to furnish trained men in all ratings. As you know, the coal passers necessarily come from a variety of sources, but what we need is the trained man, and I might say particularly the trained man in the mechanical branches, and the Naval Militia is an ideal source of supply for that material. But the naval militiaman must have some sort of an idea as to what his service is apt to be.

Mr. THOMAS. Have you had any of these naval militiamen under your charge?

Commander MARSH. I have been at four sets of summer exercises.

Mr. THOMAS. Do you find any difference between those men and our regulars in the performance of their duties; are they as competent?

Commander MARSH. Well, that depends upon what duties they are performing. A naval militiaman has had such training that when he

enters the navy he is far above a recruit. When a man enters the militia, he takes up certain branches of the profession; he devotes his time to those particular branches and becomes efficient, and in that way becomes a very valuable asset to draw upon in case of need. It seems to me that the paragraph in this bill which prevents that essential feature, that they shall be all qualified and prepared in time of peace, so that the call can be made instantaneously, is objectionable, for if they are not subject to telegraph call then there is no particular point to the organization, if you are going to do that all over at the last minute.

Mr. HOBSON. If this bill becomes a law, do I understand that the Navy Department will proceed to classify, after examination, the men in the Naval Militia all over the country and know just how many of each rating will be available?

Commander MARSH. So far as I am able to answer such a question, I should say that the disposition of the department is to take up administrative matters thoroughly along the lines of training, providing all necessary qualifications for ratings, and holding examinations.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, let us get down to business; let us take up these amendments suggested by the Secretary. The first suggestion is as to the first section, "That of the organized militia as provided for by law, such part of the same as may be duly prescribed in each State, Territory, and for the District of Columbia shall constitute a naval militia." That is a little change. How does that change the wording in the bill introduced by me?

Captain PARKER. Simply that we say, "As each State may elect;" they put in "District of Columbia;" they say, "As may be duly prescribed in each State, Territory, and for the District of Columbia." If that means the same as ours it does not make any difference; if it doesn't mean that, but means that the Navy Department shall prescribe how many in each State, that, of course, they can not do, because each State has control of the number.

The CHAIRMAN. Commander Marsh, have you anything to say on that?

Commander MARSH. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It amounts to practically the same thing?

Commander MARSH. I think so.

General HARRIES. I think it is all right and more comprehensive.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us take the next amendment. "In section 2, seventh line on page 1, after the word 'act' insert the following: 'The organization of the naval militia shall be in units of convenient size, in each of which the number and ranks of officers and the distribution of the total enlisted strength among the several ratings of petty officers and other enlisted men shall be established by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall also establish the number of officers and the number of petty officers and other enlisted men required for the organization of such units into larger bodies for administrative and other purposes, and.'" What is the reason for that, Commander, what is the idea?

Mr. BUTLER. Is there any objection to that?

Captain MITCHESON. We think it is inadvisable.

Mr. BUTLER. You are opposed to it?

Captain PARKER. I would like to say that the provisions of the Dick bill provide a fixed standard to which the national guard can

conform; this suggestion gives to the Secretary of the Navy the right to change the standard at his will, and he might change it every two or three weeks; theoretically that is not a good plan; practically we do not care much; we do not think there is any advantage to be gained by that.

Commander MARSH. Concerning that, the naval militia is the training of so many units, units only, and when they are called out in time of war they will be assigned in the views of the department. It seems to me that each organization should develop its peculiar material; Massachusetts might be particularly strong in electricians; some places might be strong in the mechanical branches; it is advisable that they should develop those branches and simply furnish so many units; Massachusetts, for instance, might bring us 80 wireless electricians; they would be invaluable; therefore, it is not desirable, to my mind, that there should be a hard and fast rule as to the number of men in any rating.

Mr. BUTLER. Who prepared these proposed amendments?

Commander MARSH. I do not know, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you prepare them?

Commander MARSH. No, sir.

Captain PURDY. We found in all the work in Illinois that the greatest flexibility in organization is much to be desired; if I find a man who is an electrician by trade, I immediately arrange matters so that I can take that man in; I may have four electricians in a division, but that is no reason why I should reject the services of an excellent electrician or a first-class machinist; I take him in as a machinist or as a boiler maker; it is absolutely impossible to lay down hard and fast rules as to the individual organization, nor is it necessary in the naval militia, because they do not go out as organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further to say on that?

Commander MARSH. No; I believe in making it very flexible, so the organizations can best develop the materials their own localities offer.

The CHAIRMAN. What are your views, as a whole, in reference to this bill?

Commander MARSH. I think the bill as a whole will be invaluable to the Navy and the Naval Militia.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have no changes to recommend?

Commander MARSH. I have no changes to recommend; in saying that, of course, I am speaking just for myself personally.

The CHAIRMAN. What have been your duties?

Commander MARSH. My duty is in the Navy Department in connection with naval militia matters.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been assigned to that duty?

Commander MARSH. I have been working with the Naval Militia for about three years.

The CHAIRMAN. How many inspections have you made?

Commander MARSH. My inspections have been entirely made during the summer exercises.

The CHAIRMAN. Their maneuvers?

Commander MARSH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been to these States?

Commander MARSH. Not except during the maneuvers.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further, gentlemen?

Mr. HOBSON. I want to ask the Commander as to statements that have been made by the various militia officers here to-day. Do you remember any point to which you take exception or differ with them as to their recommendations?

Commander MARSH. I have none.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I guess that will close our hearing.

Commander MARSH. But I understand that these officers who are here to-day object to the proposed amendment in section 2, and they oppose the striking out of section 20.

Captain PARKER. And section 5, sir; particularly sections 5 and 20.

General HARRIES. At the bottom of page 1 of the Secretary's letter I find—

In section 3, third line on page 3, at the end of the section, add the following proviso: "Provided, That from and after the issue of such call it shall be unlawful for the governor of any State or Territory, or any other state or territorial officer, or any official of the District of Columbia, to discharge from service in the naval militia any officer or man except by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment."

I do not think you want to make that change as to the words "or any official of the District of Columbia." No one of our officers is an official of the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand, gentlemen—and see if I am correct—that these amendments which are mentioned in the Secretary's letter do not meet with your approval?

Captain PARKER. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. You approve of the bill in the form in which it was introduced?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir; with the exception of the word "accessories" in one paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. But all of these amendments that have been recommended by the Secretary of the Navy do not meet with your approval, and sections 5 and 20 are particularly objectionable?

Captain PARKER. We believe that section 20 is very important and should stay in the bill.

(At 1 o'clock p. m. the committee adjourned.)

In connection with the questions bearing upon the existing requirements in the various militias as to physical qualifications and professional qualifications the following excerpts from the Militia Law and Regulations of the State of Massachusetts are given as a general example:

REGULATIONS, ARTICLE 4.

SEC. 74. Every candidate for admission to the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia must be an able-bodied male of 18 years or upward.

Enlistment.

78. Officers making enlistments will prepare these rolls in triplicate.

79. Company commanders, immediately upon making enlistments, will notify recruits to appear before them to sign the enlistment rolls, and after physical examination by a medical officer, will then order the recruits to appear at such time and place as shall be appointed for muster.

80. In signing enlistment rolls, recruits will sign the Christian names in full.

81. In the case of a regiment the companies of which are scattered in such a manner that the recruits can not, without much expense, go to a medical officer, the regimental commander will order such officer to travel to the armories of companies having recruits to muster, notifying the company commanders of such visit, and ordering them to have their recruits ready for examination at a stated time.

MILITIA LAW.

SEC. 84. The officers named in the preceding section as recruiting officers shall be mustering officers for mustering in and administering the prescribed oath of enlistment to all soldiers enlisted by them. Mustering officers shall forward to the commander in chief, through the proper military channels, the returns of the enlistment and muster in of soldiers as soon as practicable, and not later than ten days thereafter. Such returns shall be in such form, and accompanied by such certificates, descriptive lists, and other information relating to the recruit, as may be required by law or prescribed in orders by the commander in chief. But no recruit shall knowingly and intentionally be accepted who is not eligible for enlistment under the law, or who is physically or otherwise below the standard prescribed by the commander in chief. No recruit having been accepted shall be mustered into the service until all the requirements of the statute law, of the militia regulations, and of all proper orders relating to the enlistment and muster in of soldiers have been complied with.

EXHIBIT "A."

EXAMINING BOARDS.

SEC. 61. Commissioned officers, except the staff officers of the commander in chief, medical officers, veterinarians, and chaplains, shall, upon being notified as provided in section 51, appear before a board of three medical officers, which shall examine the officers who appear before it as to their physical fitness to perform their duties. Such officers as said board finds to be physically competent, and so certifies, shall thereafter appear before an examining board, consisting of not less than five nor more than seven officers designated by the commander in chief. Members of said board shall not take part in the examination of or give any opinion, information, or advice as to the fitness or competence of any officer who has any business or family connection with them or might, as a result of the examination, come under their immediate command. The commander in chief may, if he thinks it necessary, make a temporary detail to fill a vacancy in said board caused by temporary ineligibility or absence.

SEC. 62. A complete record shall be kept by the secretary of the board, elected by the board from its members, of all meetings of the board. Such record shall embrace a statement at length of the proceedings, including the names of the members present, the name of any officer temporarily assigned for duty upon the board, the name of any officer who is absent and the cause of his absence, the name of every officer examined and the questions put to him, with his answers, and copies of all communications from and the originals of all communications to the board, with the findings and action of the board in each case and the reasons therefor. Such record shall be submitted to the board at its next meeting thereafter for approval or correction.

SEC. 63. After receiving from the board of medical officers a certificate of physical competency in the case of each officer who appears before it, the examining board shall examine all such officers as to their military, moral, and general qualifications as hereinafter set forth, and shall administer the oaths prescribed by section 73. If, in the opinion of the board, the officer is competent, it shall so certify to the commander in chief, who shall issue his order announcing the result of the examination. If the officer fails to pass a satisfactory examination, the board shall so notify him and he may, within ten days after the time when he receives such notice, appeal for a reexamination to the commander in chief, who may, after an examination of the record of the case, order a reexamination of such officer before said board or before a board convoked by him for the purpose.

SEC. 64. Medical officers and veterinarians shall appear before an examining board, consisting of three medical officers designated by the commander in chief, which shall certify the competency of such officer, or give its reasons for refusing so to certify, and in case of a refusal it shall transmit the complete record, with its reasons for refusal, to the commander in chief. It shall administer the oaths prescribed for other commissioned officers.

SEC. 65. An officer who fails to appear before a board of examiners within forty days after the date of his election or appointment, and who does not furnish satisfactory explanation of his absence, or who fails to pass a satisfactory examination before the board authorized to examine or reexamine him, shall forthwith be discharged by the commander in chief; but such officer may enlist to secure continuous service, and his enlistment shall date from the day of his election to the office for which he failed to pass a satisfactory examination, if he so enlists within thirty days after the date of

his discharge from the office to which he was elected. A commissioned officer who has been discharged by reason of failure to pass a satisfactory examination shall not be eligible for election or appointment to a commission within two months after such discharge.

SEC. 66. An officer resigning his commission may enlist to secure continuous service, and his enlistment shall date from the day of his resignation, if he is mustered within thirty days thereafter.

SEC. 67. Examinations for staff positions, except for members of the staff of the commander in chief, medical officers, and veterinarians, may be of such general character as to experience and moral and military qualifications as the board may in each case determine. A staff officer shall, at his request, or if the board so orders, be examined in the manner provided for other officers.

SEC. 68. Other officers shall be examined by written questions prepared in advance, equal in number and as nearly as possible equal in difficulty for officers of the same grade, the answers to which shall be in writing; but such questions may be greater in number and difficulty for officers of higher grades. A number of sets of such questions for the several grades shall be prepared in advance, under the direction of the board, for examination of officers of the several grades. No special set of questions shall be used in the examination of any officer. All questions propounded in examinations as to the technical military qualifications of an officer shall be based on military textbooks of recognized authority, to be selected from time to time by the examining board. The titles of all books so selected and the number required shall be furnished to the quartermaster-general by said board, and the specific parts thereof adopted as the basis of examination shall be promulgated to the volunteer militia by the commander in chief in such manner as to indicate the exact scope or standard required of candidates in each respective grade or staff position, and the quartermaster-general shall furnish upon requisition to officers accountable for public property, copies of such books for the use of such officers and of those belonging to their commands. At such written examinations every officer shall also make, upon a prepared form, answers showing his military service and experience and his residence and occupation. Any other questions which the board or any member thereof may desire to ask shall be fully written out and the answers thereto shall be in writing. The board may make other inquiry relative to the officer ordered before it for examination, but such inquiry and the answer thereto shall in all cases be in writing, and all communications from and to the board shall be a part of the record and shall be preserved upon its files. Neither the board nor any member thereof shall make any inquiry or receive any communication, oral or written, relative to an officer before it, or who is to come before it, as to any matter affecting his qualifications as an officer in the militia except as above authorized.

SEC. 69. The secretary of the board shall preserve all examinations, reports, and papers, and the findings of the board in the case of each officer; and the same shall, upon the demand of the commander in chief, be laid before him.

SEC. 70. The provisions of the preceding nine sections shall, so far as they are applicable, apply also to any special board convoked by order of the commander in chief for examination of officers.

SEC. 71. An officer who has passed his examination and has been assigned to duty shall not thereafter be ordered before the board of examiners while acting under the same commission; but said board may pass a candidate conditionally and order him to appear for further examination within ninety days after the date of his first examination, and an officer so conditionally passed who fails to appear before the board within the time designated, and does not furnish satisfactory explanation of his absence, or who then fails to pass a satisfactory examination, shall be discharged by the commander in chief.

SEC. 72. An officer who in the opinion of his commanding officer is incompetent, or is impairing the efficiency of the organization to which he is attached, by mismanagement, neglect, or misconduct in civil life for which he is not amenable to court-martial, may, upon the request of his commanding officer, be ordered to appear before a special board of examiners, consisting of not less than three nor more than seven officers, none of whom shall be of lower rank than the officer under investigation. The members of such board may, for cause, be challenged by the accused as provided by the regulations as to courts-martial, and vacancies thus created shall be filled in the manner prescribed for military boards. Said board shall without delay inquire into the charges preferred against the accused, and may examine him, as provided in section 63, as to his mental and military qualifications; but the accused may produce any competent evidence by witnesses or otherwise, and may be represented by counsel. The president of such board may administer oaths to witnesses, and may issue summonses as provided in section 185; and officers or soldiers failing to serve such summons, or failing to appear

when so summoned without a sufficient excuse, shall be liable to trial by court-martial as for disobedience of orders, or may, as well as other witnesses failing to appear, be compelled to appear, as provided by section 10 of chapter 175 of the Revised Laws. Such board may, with the approval of the commander in chief, require a judge-advocate to attend its sittings, when taking testimony or investigating any complaint. It shall report the facts, with the evidence and its recommendations, to the commander in chief, who may, if the board so recommends, discharge such officer. An officer failing to appear, as ordered, before such special board shall be discharged by the commander in chief.

The following excerpts from Massachusetts General Orders, No. 2, adjutant-general's office, February 1, 1907, indicates the minimum professional requirements for officers in the naval militia:

EXHIBIT B.

Naval brigade.

Ensigns.....	Elements of Navigation, Henderson..... Bowditch's Navigator..... Navy Regulations..... Militia Law.....	Pages 1-70, 185-189, 198. Pages 1, 25, 38-53, 61-64. Chapters 2, 4, 13, 35. Chapter 465, acts of 1905, and amendments.
	Regulations Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.....	All.
	Landing Force United States Navy, 1905.	All except Part V. The School of Battalion and Brigade not required in examination for ensigns.
	Ship and Gun Drills, United States Navy, 1905.	All except pages 130-200.
	Boat Book, United States Navy, 1905.	All.
	Bluejackets' Manual, United States Navy.	All except pages 202-206, 214-234. Where this book conflicts with above the newest book will be authority.
Lieutenants (junior grade)...	All that is required of ensigns, and Elements of Navigation, Henderson..... Bowditch's Navigator.....	Pages 70-102, 133-144, 178-185, 189-199.
	Nautical Almanac..... Luce's Seamanship.....	Pages 65-73, 80-100, 111-113, 127-130, 148-154, 167 (par. 378). Familiarize yourself with tables. Chapters 6, 14, 17, 18, 28 (pages 444-447), 29 (pages 476-479), 35. Chapters 3, 12.
	Navy Regulations..... Company Record Books.....	Knowledge of.
Lieutenants.....	All that is required of lieutenants (junior grade), and Luce's Seamanship.	Chapters 11-13, 16, 28, 33 (pages 518-519, 525, 526), 34, 36 (pages 582, 583). Appendixes F, G, K, N. Chapters 9-11.
Lieutenant-commanders and captains.	Navy Regulations..... All that is required of lieutenants, and Elements of Navigation, Henderson..... Bowditch's Navigator.....	Pages 102-133, 144-178, 202, 203.
	Sturdy's Navigator..... Diehl's Compensation of Compass.....	Pages 53-60, 100-110, 113-118, 142-147, 155-162, 169-172. Whole book.
Books of reference for naval brigade line officers.	Ingersoll's Gunnery.....	Do.
Adjutant.....	Knight's Seamanship..... Landing force United States Navy, 1905	Whole book, except part V.
	Ship and Gun Drills United States Navy, 1905.	All.
	Bluejackets' Manual United States Navy.	Part VII.
	Navy Regulations..... Military Law.....	All except chapters 5, 6.
	Regulations Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.	Chapters 2, 4, 13, 35. Chapter 465, acts of 1905, and amendments.

Naval brigade—Continued.

Ordnance officer.....	Bluejackets' Manual United States Navy. Ship and Gun Drills United States Navy, 1905. Boat Book, United States Navy, 1905. Landing force, United States Navy, 1905. Navy Regulations..... Militia Law..... Regulations Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. United States Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1904.	All except pages 202-206, 214-234. All except pages 130-200. All. Part I. Chapters 2, 4, 13, 35. Chapter 465, acts of 1905, and amendments. All.
Equipment officer.....	Navy Regulations..... Militia Law..... Boat Book, United States Navy, 1905.. Regulations Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Landing force, United States Navy, 1905 Bluejackets' Manual, United States Navy. Quartermasters' Manual, United States Army.	Chapters 2, 4, 13, 35. Chapter 465, acts of 1905, and amendments. All. All. Part I. All except chapters 5, 6.
Paymaster.....	Navy Regulations..... Militia Law..... Regulations Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.	Chapters 2, 4, 13, 16, 35. Chapter 465, acts of 1905, and amendments. All.
Engineer and assistant engineer.....	Bluejackets' Manual, United States Navy. Barton's "Naval Engines and Machinery."	Chapters 1, 2 (except pages 20-34), 3, 4 (except pages 59-84), 5 (except pages 96, 98, 107, 108), 7-9 (except pages 227-248), 14 (except pages 362-381), 17-19. Chapters 1, 2, 5, 6, 8-11, 13-15, 16 (except pages 255-266), 17. Chapters and appendix relating to engineers and engines and boilers. Also chapters 2, 4, 13, 35. All.
Signal officer.....	Bieg's "Naval Boilers"..... Navy Regulations..... "The Marine Steam Engine," by Richard Sennett and Henry J. Oram, fifth edition, 1900. Militia Law..... Regulations Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.	Chapter 465, acts of 1905, and amendments. All.
Assistant paymaster.....	Bluejackets' Manual, United States Navy. Landing force, United States Navy, 1905 Navy Regulations..... Militia Law..... Regulations Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Boat Book, United States Navy, 1905.. Bluejackets' Manual, United States Navy. Same as paymaster, and, in addition, Manual for the Subsistence Department, United States Army, 1902.	Part VI, except pages 424-484. Chapters 2-4, 13, 35. Chapter 465, acts of 1905, and amendments. All. All. All except chapter 5.

SUMMARY OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Infantry Drill Regulations, United States Army.
 Militia Law, chapter 465, Acts of 1905.
 Field Service Regulations, 1905.
 Guard Manual, 1902.
 United States Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1904.
 United States Pamphlet on Correspondence.
 Regulations Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.
 Security and Information, Wagner.
 Manual of Army Cooks.
 Organization of Tactics, Wagner.
 Manual of Field Engineering, Beach.
 United States Army Regulations, 1904.
 Quartermasters' Manual, United States Army.

- Manual for Subsistence Department, United States Army, 1902.
 Light Artillery Drill Regulations.
 Dyer's Boots and Saddles.
 Dyer's Handbook of Light Artillery.
 Cavalry Drill Regulations, 1902.
 Manual of Visual Signalling, United States Signal Corps, 1905.
 Land Forces of United States, Elements of, 1905, Adjutant-General's Office, Massachusetts.
 Catechism of Outpost Duty, Wagner.
 Articles of War, Revised Statutes, paragraph 1342.
 Winthrop's Abridgement of Military Law, 4th edition.
 Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, United States Army.
 Tactics of Coast Defence, Wissner.
 The Gunner's Manual, Best.
 The Gunner's Catechism, Hamilton.
 Ordnance and Gunnery, Bruff.
 Lectures on Explosives, Walke.
 Mahan's Permanent Fortifications, Merour.
 Elements of Navigation, Henderson.
 Bowditch's Navigator.
 Navy Regulations, 1905.
 Landing Force, United States Navy, 1905.
 Ship and Gun Drills, United States Navy, 1905.
 Boat Book, United States Navy, 1905.
 Bluejackets' Manual, United States Navy.
 Nautical Almanac, 1906.
 Luce's Seamanship.
 Sturdy's Navigator.
 Diehl's Compensation of the Compass.
 Ingersoll's Gunnery.
 Knight's Seamanship.
 Barton's Naval Engines and Machinery.
 Bieg's Naval Boilers.
 The Marine Steam Engine, by R. Sennett and H. J. Oram, 5th edition, 1900.
 Notes on Military Hygiene, by Col. Alfred A. Woodhull.

In connection with the testimony of Commander Mitcheson, the following two circular letters of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, dated January 17, 1910, the report on H. R. 7620 of the Sixtieth Congress, and the appendix to statement of Mr. Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, dated December 31, 1909, are given for the purpose of showing in a general way the present strength, condition, and scope of work of the naval militia of the country:

EXHIBIT C.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 1.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1910.

SIR: The following concerning the constitution of the personnel of the naval militia is recommended to all organizations now in existence or that may hereafter be formed:

Since the plan of organization varies in the different States, and since any efforts toward uniformity must proceed by easy stages, the recommendations contained herein involve no changes in present organization; that is, where the organization consists of companies or divisions, line or engineer, or is modeled on the complement of a ship's company, these may remain as at present. The desideratum is that the total force shall contain men in the different ratings and callings—"deck," "engineer," "electrical," "mechanical," and "miscellaneous"—about in the proportion as a modern ship's complement. In other words, the total force, or a division or company, shall contain all branches of the service, just as the landing force from a ship has in its ranks all such branches. With such an organization any naval militia force is ready to man a ship in its entirety or fill vacancies in all ratings on a ship of the navy.

The naval militia organizations began as essentially military organizations; the training was in armories, supplemented by work in relatively small boats. For this purpose the military organization was a natural and a good one. With the progress

that followed the Spanish war, when vessels of small size—converted yachts, etc.—were available for loan to the naval militia, the conditions materially changed. The training is now becoming essentially naval. Vessels of large size—gunboats, small cruisers, and coast defense—are being assigned the militia. It is only necessary to cite the *Marblehead*, *Nashville*, *Isla de Cuba*, *Isla de Luzon*, *Yantic*, etc. The vessels should be manned by the naval militia as they would be by the navy. The training should be such that on a sudden call to war the vessel should be able to proceed at once with a complete complement.

There are given below the complements of several types of vessels, showing about the relative proportion of the several more numerous branches:

Class of ship.	Deck force.	Engineer force.	Electrical force.	Total complement.
Battle ship (<i>Connecticut</i>).....	461	240	30	834
Cruiser (<i>New York</i>).....	221	155	12	447
Cruiser (<i>Chicago</i>).....	196	119	8	377
Gunboat (<i>Marblehead</i>).....	121	77	4	239
Gunboat (<i>Nashville</i>).....	84	47	6	169
Monitor (<i>Ozark</i>).....	113	53	10	209

Organizations on this basis will be able to train completely on a vessel that they can man on telegraphic notice. It is therefore earnestly recommended that the States take up the matter along these lines and submit their organization in requesting the loan of a vessel.

While it is desired to approach as near as possible the above-mentioned proportions, it is desired to call attention to the fact that localities differ as to their resources in materials, and each should develop to the highest degree such facilities as its locality offers. In any case, the need in time of war or of peace of skilled men—engineers, electricians, telegraphers, wireless operators, and mechanics of all branches—is so great that it is recommended that the personnel be recruited in those branches at the expense of the seaman branch.

Respectfully,

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Assistant Secretary.

EXHIBIT D.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 2.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1910.

SIR: 1. The summer exercises of the naval militia organizations on the Atlantic coast for the season 1910 will take place July 24 to 31, inclusive, and this will require that the men of each organization obtain leave for at least the period July 23 to August 1, inclusive. The rendezvous will be at Gardiners Bay, Long Island, and the cruise will be in that vicinity, visiting such ports as may be practicable, the vessels to disband in time to permit each visiting some large city for liberty.

2. The exercises of the organizations on the Great Lakes will take place August 8 to 17, inclusive, and this will require that the men of each organization obtain sufficient additional leave to enable them to arrive at the place of rendezvous prior to, and leave after the completion of, the cruise on the dates shown above. The rendezvous will be at Thunder Bay (Alpena), Michigan, and the cruise will be down the Lakes to Buffalo, N. Y. It has been calculated that the cruise from Thunder Bay to Buffalo and return, maintaining a steady speed, will require about six days; therefore, the necessity for ten days, as outlined above, is apparent, as this period will allow four days for liberty, anchorages, and drills. Any less period than this will necessitate entirely remodeling the cruise, and it is requested that, if possible, the organizations make provisions for this amount of time.

3. The following applies to the exercises of both the Lake and the Atlantic coast organizations, as provided for in the preceding paragraphs:

Target practice will not be held during these exercises, but special circulars will be issued later on the subject. The exercises will consist of as much cruising, day and night, as is practicable, carrying on drills, signals, etc., the entire time. It is important that all line officers become as familiar as possible with Rules of the Road and all signal and cruising lights used in the navy. To this end it is suggested that

adavantage be taken during the winter and spring of all opportunities offered by the Hydrographic Office to learn chart and compass work.

4. It is believed that keeping position "in formations" can be vastly improved if early attention is given to the following three points:

(a) Provide voice tubes, telephones, or some mechanical apparatus between the bridge and the engine room. (A report on the apparatus, if any, now installed, with recommendations for improvements, is requested at an early date. The department believes it is quite within the capacity of the naval militia and the ship keepers to install such an apparatus.)

(b) Standardize the ship's propellers. (The department earnestly recommends that each organization proceed as soon as navigation permits to standardize the ship's propellers. Where there is no current, three runs over a carefully measured distance between landmarks that are perfectly located on the chart, noting accurately the time and counting the revolutions, will determine the revolutions per minute corresponding to a given speed. These experiments should be made for at least three speeds—one-half, three-quarters, and full speed—and a curve plotted for all speeds. The data, when obtained, should be forwarded immediately to the department.)

(c) Compasses to be carefully compensated and deviation tables prepared.

5. In view of this early notice the department will be gratified if the organizations cruising in their own vessels can arrange for a period of exercises of not less than ten days together; that is, ten days from the time of arriving at the place of rendezvous to the time the squadron disbands. The exercises aboard the battle ships will be for a period of eight days, exclusive of the time required to proceed to and return from the battle ships.

6. It is particularly desired that the attendance on the part of the naval militia be up to the full capacity of the vessels taking part.

7. A detailed itinerary for each the Lake and Atlantic coast exercises will be published later, so that necessary arrangements can be made for the sending and receiving of mail.

Cruises of individual vessels of isolated organizations—California, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Missouri.

8. The department desires that the summer exercises of the naval militia of the States of California, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Missouri may be this year as complete and exhaustive as possible, and that practically every member of each organization shall take part.

9. As regards California, the *Marblehead* will take only a portion of the total strength of that organization. The excess over the complement of the *Marblehead* will be assigned to the Pacific Fleet, the necessary instructions in connection with such assignment to be made later. It is believed that by thus alternating the officers and men between the ships of the navy and their own cruising vessel a progressive training will be established and the best results obtained.

10. The department selects the date July 17 to 24, inclusive, as the period for embarking the California organization on the vessels of the Pacific Fleet, and recommends that the cruise of the *Marblehead* take place at the same time. The above-mentioned period for instruction will require that the men of the organization obtain leave for at least the period July 16 to 25, inclusive.

11. As regards the organizations of Louisiana, North Carolina, and Missouri: It is not practicable for the vessels assigned to these States to take part in any combined exercises, and as there are not as yet any funds available for their transportation to and from the battle-ship fleet, the department outlines the following suggestions:

(a) That each organization be recruited up to its allowed strength along the lines given in department's Circular Letter No. 1, of January 17, 1910.

(b) That the total force of each organization be divided into sections equal to the capacity of the cruising vessel.

(c) That arrangements be made for as many cruises of not less than seven days' duration as there are sections provided for by paragraph "b" above.

12. As a preparation for this cruising, it is important that the line officers become as familiar as possible with the Rules of the Road, anchoring, getting under way, etc., and should particularly take advantage of all opportunities offered by the hydrographic officer for instruction in chart and compass work.

13. The department leaves to each organization (Louisiana, North Carolina, and Missouri) the selection of the date for its exercises, but requests that an early decision may be arrived at and the entire organization so informed that the maximum number of men may be able to secure the necessary leave from their vocations in order that they may take part.

14. The department recommends that each cruise of all individual vessels be continuous for the period allowed, not returning to the home port until the completion of each cruise, in order that the officers and men may get the maximum experience in navigating, anchoring, getting under way, etc., and become as familiar with the local waters as time will allow.

15. A naval officer will be detailed, if practicable, to accompany each vessel as adviser, and this applies to the exercises of the Atlantic coast, Great Lakes, and of individual vessels. In the meanwhile, the naval recruiting officer in the port of each organization, if such an officer is available, will lend all assistance in his power in perfecting the plans as outlined above.

16. It is earnestly requested that the organizations of California, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Missouri submit to the department at as early a date as possible the tentative plans of the organization, including date set for cruises, in the matter of summer exercises, and the department will hold itself in readiness to render such assistance as is in its power.

Exercises on the battle ships.

17. As the vessels assigned to the States on the Atlantic coast will accommodate but a portion of the total force of the respective organizations, those in excess of the complement of the state vessel will be sent to the Atlantic battle-ship fleet under arrangements similar to those of the exercises of 1909. In this connection, the department at a later date will require a statement from each organization of the number of officers and men in the several ranks and ratings which will require assignment to the battle-ship fleet. Details as to the mode of transportation to and from the battle ships can not be given at this date, as it may be dependent on legislative action. Such organizations as took part in the battle-ship fleet exercises of 1909 are familiar with the details. Bags and hammocks are required, but not mess gear.

18. For such organizations having no vessels, where the States have funds available for the pay, subsistence, and transportation of their men to and from points to be fixed by the department for the embarkation on transports, battle ships, or other vessels, the question of assigning the men of those organizations to vessels for instruction will be given consideration.

19. With all the above arrangements strictly carried out, and the early knowledge by all members of the organization of the dates set for its exercises, whether combined or individual, the attendance should approach the total organized strength of each naval-militia organization.

Respectfully,

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Assistant Secretary.

EXHIBIT E.

[House Report No. 1231, Sixtieth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7620) to establish a Naval Militia and define its relations to the General Government, having considered the same, report it back and recommend its passage with the following amendments:

Page 2, lines 3, 4, and 8, strike out the words "commanding general" and insert in lieu thereof the word "commissioners."

The naval militia of the several States have for a long time been desirous of the passage of law recognizing their standing and defining their relations to the National Government, and at an annual meeting of the Association of the Naval Militia, held in Washington January 14, 1904, at which were gathered delegates and representatives from the different organizations throughout the country, this bill was unanimously approved and its enactment urged.

The committee favorably reported H. R. 10858, a bill, as amended, being identical to the bill under consideration, on March 26, 1906.

The General Board of the Navy Department originated the bill, and the same has been indorsed by the Secretary of the Navy in the following letter:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 23, 1904.

SIR: Referring to H. R. 10137, introduced the 18th of January, 1904, entitled "A bill to establish a Naval Militia and define its relations to the General Government," the Navy Department earnestly desires that this bill be enacted into law. The bill represents the needs of the navy and the country so far as at present developed, and

it is hoped that development along the lines of this bill, which is needed at this time, will not be delayed.

Until the enactment of such a bill the naval militias of the several States are not admitted to the benefits given the organized militia by the Dick bill, and, except for one clause in the naval appropriation bill, are without sanction of the law of Congress, existing by state law only.

Respectfully,

W. H. MOODY,
Secretary.

Hon. GEORGE E. FOSS,

Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Section 1 provides that such of the organized militia as each State may elect shall constitute a naval militia.

Section 2 provides that all of the provisions of the act approved January 21, 1903, known as the Dick Act, which define the relations between the organized militia and the United States Government shall be applicable to the naval militia as a part of the organized militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and that the Secretary of the Navy shall perform, so far as the naval militia is concerned, the same duties therein named as the Secretary of War shall perform for the militia.

Section 3 provides that the Secretary of the Navy may, upon the request of the governor of any State or Territory or of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, appoint an officer or officers to inspect, instruct, examine, and train the naval militia with a view of producing uniformity among the naval militia in organization, discipline, training, armament, and equipment, and assimilating them to the standard of the United States Navy.

Section 4 provides that the rules and articles of the Regular Navy shall govern the naval militia when called into actual service of the United States.

Section 5 provides that the appropriations which may be made by Congress from time to time for the naval militia shall be distributed among them according to such equitable proportions as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy.

Section 6 provides that all laws and sections of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act shall be repealed.

This bill is also strongly recommended by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Newberry.

UNITED STATES NAVAL MILITIA, 1887-1907.

An examination of the naval militia movement shows that it has grown out of an endeavor to create a force of men and ships to be available for reenforcing the Regular Navy on demand.

Mr. Whitthorne introduced Senate bill 3320, February 17, 1887, "To create a naval reserve of auxiliary cruisers, officers, and men from the mercantile marine of the United States." The measure did not become a law. The Navy Department, in 1887, prepared a plan of organization for a naval militia.

Mr. Whitthorne introduced January 4, 1888, H. R. 1847, and substituted, June 26, 1888, H. R. 10622 "To provide for the enrollment of naval militia and the organization of naval forces, etc." This bill did not become a law, but it was the basis of state action in several States.

On October 1, 1891, California, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Texas reported an enrolled naval militia of 1,149 men and officers. These forces were parts of the national guard or volunteer militia of their States.

In 1892 Texas had dropped out and South Carolina come in. The total enrolled naval militia was 1,794. The organizations of four States were drilled on seagoing men-of-war in the navy.

In 1893 the force reported from nine States was 2,376. The naval militia of five States drilled on naval vessels.

In 1894 eleven States reported 2,539 men, exclusive of officers. The naval militia of six States was drilled on naval vessels.

In 1895 thirteen States reported 2,695 men, exclusive of officers. Most of the battalions went into camp. The naval militia of four States was drilled on naval vessels. One State's force made a boat reconnaissance and survey.

In 1896 fourteen States reported 3,339 men, exclusive of officers. Most of the organizations were drilled on naval vessels. Some went into camp.

In 1897 fifteen States reported 3,703 men. The naval militia of twelve States was drilled on naval vessels and with torpedo boats. Target practice, mainly with sub-caliber guns, was given. A memorandum for the probable field of operations was prepared from the views of the Naval War College and reports of boards of inspection.

This memorandum included—

1. Manning a flotilla for defense of interior waters.
2. Protection of harbors by mines and improvised batteries.
3. Maintenance of signal stations and a system of scouting.

In 1898, prior to the outbreak of hostilities of the Spanish-American war, it was found necessary to make a large increase in the enlisted force of the Navy.

The only additional trained men available were the officers and men of the naval militia of the several States, which, under appropriations from Congress, had been armed, equipped, and given training in the line of defense of the coasts and harbors. In the absence of authority for calling these men into service the governors of these States patriotically granted them leaves of absence or permitted them to resign from the naval militia in order to enlist in the navy.

During the war about 4,000 officers and men were added to the navy in this manner and were assigned to duty in the auxiliary naval forces, the coast signal service, and especially on cruising ships, of which the *Yankee*, *Dixie*, *Prairie*, and *Yosemite* were entirely officered and manned by them, with the exception of the commanding, executive, and navigating officers.

These organizations were largely recruited outside of the seagoing class, and lacked the experience in gunnery, navigation, and habits of the sea necessary to immediate high efficiency in the navy. On the other hand, they were men of a high standard of education and intelligence and rapidly acquired while on shipboard the necessary knowledge. The country has been amply repaid for the money expended in their instruction and training.

The auxiliary naval force was authorized by resolution approved May 26, 1898, for coast defense. The personnel of the force was almost entirely contributed by the naval militia organizations of the several States. A small percentage was supplied by the merchant marine. Ten monitors were put in commission and officered and manned by the naval militia. Many of these vessels cruised from port to port and went to sea for target practice, which gave the officers and men valuable training. This service afforded a sense of protection to the people along our Atlantic coast line. Ten yachts and 5 tugs were purchased. At its maximum strength the auxiliary naval force included 41 vessels in commission.

The duty of protecting mine fields and of maintaining quarantine regulations was performed by a fleet of 8 converted yachts, 10 converted tugs, and 1 side-wheel steamer, all officered and manned by men from the naval militia, and by 4 revenue cutters, with their regular officers and crews, which were stationed on the Pacific coast.

The Atlantic coast line was divided into eight districts, in which were distributed 36 signal stations officered and manned entirely by the state naval militia. This signal service extended along our coasts from Maine to Texas.

Eight hundred and fifty-six volunteer officers served in the navy in the Spanish-American war. A large proportion of them were officers of the Naval Militia. Secretary of the Navy John D. Long states:

"The zeal and attention to duty of these volunteer officers were of a high order."

The experience of the Spanish-American war demonstrated the necessity of a national naval reserve force to be subject to the call of the National Government in time of war. This war also demonstrated the fitness and efficiency of the Naval Militia to perform every duty that has been demanded of it.

In 1899 the naval militia of sixteen States was drilled under the supervision of Regular Navy officers on men-of-war, and the enlisted men numbered 6,302.

In 1900 nine militia forces were drilled on naval vessels, and the number of men dropped to 5,309. Five States had the use of vessels lent by the department under the provisions of the act approved August 3, 1894.

In 1901 six States' militia was drilled under the direction of naval officers, and the number of enrolled men dropped to 4,679. The drills conducted by the militia officers were increased in number and improved in quality.

From 1901 to 1906 the routine of drills has continued; the number of enrolled men has averaged 4,808.

Several States have expended appropriations directly for their naval militia, and there is a tendency to distinguish between naval militia and national guard plainly shown in state legislation.

It is reported by inspecting officers of the navy that the Naval Militia is lacking in proper facilities to secure the best results in drill and instruction.

The Secretary of the Navy, by order dated October 21, 1905, has placed the Naval Militia under the Assistant Secretary. The allotments to the state militia of the funds appropriated by Congress are directed by him and are proportional to the number of enlisted men. The allotments are expended or disbursed by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and arms, equipment, etc., are issued by the Bureau of Ordnance.

There is annexed a table showing the naval vessels lent to the militia of the various States and the District of Columbia.

The *Puritan*, of the District Naval Militia, is the only vessel with a modern battery used by the militia.

The annexed tabulation of enlisted men of the militia shows the number enrolled for every year from 1891 to 1906, both years included. On same sheet is given the annual appropriations by Congress for arming and equipping the Naval Militia. The total is \$705,000 to date. The number of commissioned officers is about 10 per cent of the enlisted force.

Extract from Lieutenant Southerland's report on the operations of the Naval Militia.

[November 15, 1898.]

A condensed résumé of the service performed by the Naval Militia during the war is as follows:

California.—The naval militia of this State at the outbreak of hostilities consisted of 37 officers and 527 men.

Of this number, 13 officers and 80 men were mustered into the naval service, all of whom served on auxiliary naval force vessels.

Connecticut.—The naval militia of this State furnished 15 officers and 188 men to the naval service.

Florida.—The naval militia of this State which, at the outbreak of hostilities, numbered 24 officers and about 200 men, supplied 6 officers and 93 men to the naval service. Of this number, 2 officers and 58 men served on auxiliary naval force vessels, and 4 officers and 35 men served in the coast signal service.

Illinois.—The naval militia of this State furnished 19 officers and 709 men to the naval service. All volunteered for the war and saw active service in every field of naval operations on the Cuban and Porto Rican coasts. The majority of this number were assigned as follows:

Vessel.	Officers.	Men.	Vessel.	Officers.	Men.
Indiana.....		17	New Orleans.....		3
Massachusetts.....	1		Lancaster.....	4	46
Oregon.....	60		Cincinnati.....		60
Puritan.....	6		Detroit.....		2
Newark.....	17		San Francisco.....		8
Amphitrite.....	2		Montgomery.....		20
Terror.....	9		Wilmington.....		13
Nashville.....	12		Hector.....		21
Annapolis.....	8		Suwanee.....		4
Vicksburg.....	8		Mangrove.....		1
Newport.....	26		Lebanon.....		3
Bancroft.....	6		Osceola.....		1
Fern.....	1	8	Wompastuck.....		5
Marietta.....		16	Maple.....		9
Cushing.....		3	Niagara.....		4
Foote.....		2	Hawk.....		2
Rodgers.....		1	Saturn.....		1
Winslow.....		2	Solace.....		1
Leyden.....	1	4	Viking.....		2
Franklin.....	1	18	Wasp.....		3
Dorothea.....		3	Peoria.....		1
Sterling.....	2		Resolute.....		2
Texas.....	1		Vulcan.....		1
Scorpion.....	1		Accomac.....		1
Yale.....		84	Tecumseh.....		1
Harvard.....		57	Siren.....	1	.....
Southery.....	1	9	Stranger.....	1	.....
Cassius.....	1	27	Kanawha.....	1	.....
Yankton.....	1	39	Alexander.....	1	.....

Louisiana.—The naval militia of this State furnished a total of 19 officers and 214 enlisted men to the navy. In addition to this number about 200 men were recruited by the state authorities after the outbreak of hostilities, but were not taken into the regular service, enlistment in which had been stopped. Of the above number supplied to the service, 10 officers and 94 enlisted men were detailed to the U. S. S. *Passaic*, 7 officers and 97 men to the United States auxiliary naval force and at the Pensacola Navy-Yard, and 2 officers and 23 men to the coast signal service. Of this detail to the Pensacola Navy-Yard, 35 were sent to the receiving ship *Lancaster* at Key West and afterwards distributed to the ships of the North Atlantic Fleet.

In addition to the above naval militiamen, 6 of the Louisiana battalion served in the revenue-marine service; 20 served on army transports, and 25 served in the various volunteer regiments recruited in the State of Louisiana; 3 enlisted in the Fifth United States Cavalry; 2 in the Eighteenth United States Infantry; and 2 in the volunteer artillery. These latter were men who failed to get into the naval service, but were anxious to serve their country in any capacity.

Maryland.—The naval militia of this State at the outbreak of the war consisted of 20 officers and 320 men, and its commanding officer was authorized by the governor to increase this number as occasion demanded. The total mustered into the United States naval service was 24 officers and 425 petty officers and enlisted men, who were assigned as follows:

Ship.	Officers.	Men.
U. S. S. Dixie.....	10	267
U. S. S. Apache.....	4	24
U. S. S. Ajax.....	2	55
U. S. S. Lancaster.....		25
U. S. S. Kathadin.....	3	
U. S. S. Dale.....	4	31
U. S. S. Restless.....		6
U. S. S. Elfrida.....		5
U. S. S. Minneapolis.....		11
Equipment Bureau.....	1	
U. S. S. Dolphin.....		1
Total.....	24	425

Massachusetts.—The naval militia of this State supplied 38 officers and 384 men to the naval service. Of this number, 7 officers and 138 men served on the U. S. S. *Prairie*; 20 officers and 246 men served on the auxiliary naval force vessels *Minnesota*, *Lehigh*, *Catskill*, *Governor Russell*, *East Boston*, *Wyandotte*, *Inca*, and *Seminole*, and 2 officers and 36 men served in the coast signal service.

After the outbreak of hostilities this organization was increased, in accordance with an act of the legislature of Massachusetts, by four divisions, each containing 3 officers and 55 men.

Michigan.—The naval militia of this State, which, at the beginning of the war, consisted of 18 officers and 175 men, furnished 11 officers and 270 men to the naval service, all of whom served on the U. S. S. *Yosemite*, many of this number having joined the organization after the commencement of hostilities.

New Jersey.—The naval militia of this State furnished 34 officers and 373 men to the naval service. Of this number, 20 officers and 261 petty officers and men served on the U. S. S. *Badger* and U. S. S. *Resolute*; 9 officers and 74 petty officers and men in the auxiliary naval force on the U. S. S. *Montauk*, and 1 officer and 19 petty officers and men in the coast signal service.

New York.—The Naval Militia of the State of New York furnished 49 officers and 805 petty officers and men to the United States naval service. The following statement will show, in detail, the disposal of this force:

Statement showing disposal of officers and men of the Naval Militia of New York who entered the United States Navy.

Organization.	Officers.	Men.
Staff of captain.....	3	
First Naval Battalion.....	10	267
First Separate Naval Division.....	1	16
Second Separate Naval Division.....		7
Second Naval Battalion.....		4
Total.....	14	294
Coast signal service.....	4	28
U. S. S. Yankee.....	8	265
U. S. S. Stranger.....	1	
U. S. S. Vermont.....	1	
U. S. S. St. Paul.....		1
Total.....	14	294

Statement showing the manner in which the officers and men of the Naval Militia of New York who entered the United States Auxiliary Naval Force have been utilized.

Organization:	Officers.	Men.	Ordered to—	Officers.	Men.
Captain and staff.....	3		Nahant.....	8	97
First Naval Battalion.....	10	93	Jason.....	8	86
Second Naval Battalion.....	20	350	Enquirer.....	2	32
First Separate Naval Division.....		13	Huntress.....		24
Second Separate Naval Division.....	2	55	Free Lance.....	2	17
			Restless.....		25
			Sylvia.....	2	26
			Elfrieda.....	1	20
			Aileen.....	1	28
			Franklin.....		46
			Kanawha.....	1	25
			Coast signal service.....		2
			Third District Auxiliary Naval Force.....	2	.....
			Washington Auxiliary Naval Force.....	1	.....
Total.....	35	511	Yankee from New Hampshire.....		17
			New Hampshire.....	7	66
			Total.....	35	511

North Carolina.—The naval militia of this State furnished 9 officers and 189 men to the naval service.

Pennsylvania.—The naval militia of this State at the outbreak of the war consisted of 19 officers and 252 petty officers and men.

Fifteen commissioned officers and 84 petty officers and men were mustered into the naval service. Two men from the ranks passed as officers and are included in the 15, but are not included in the 19.

The reason why such a small number of men entered the service was that the Government stopped enlisting after two of the three divisions only had been examined, thus reducing the total examined by 4 commissioned officers and 84 petty officers and men. Two of the Philadelphia officers were unable to answer the call.

Out of the two Philadelphia divisions examined, 49 were rejected physically, 21 were rejected because of under age, and the difference of 14 men did not report for examination.

Those mustered into the service were as follows:

One officer to command auxiliary naval force, fourth district.

One officer to command U. S. R. S. *St. Louis*.

One officer to command the U. S. S. *Aileen*.

One officer to command the U. S. S. *Minneapolis*.

Two officers to command the U. S. S. *Viking*.

Six officers and 58 men to the U. S. S. *Arctic*.

Two officers to the U. S. S. *Huntress*.

One officer to the U. S. S. *Sylph*.

Twenty-one men to the coast signal service.

Rhode Island.—The naval militia organization of this State consisted of 15 officers and 159 men at the outbreak of hostilities, of which number 8 officers and 147 men were mustered into the naval service, not including the commanding officer, who, being on the retired list of the navy, was ordered to duty.

South Carolina.—At the outbreak of the war the naval militia of this State consisted of 21 officers and 302 men, which force was increased by 102 volunteers within ten days after hostilities commenced. Of this number, 18 officers, 6 mates, and 187 enlisted men were mustered into the naval service and were distributed as follows:

Detailed for—	Commissioned officers.	Mates.	Enlisted men.
U. S. S. <i>Celtic</i>	6		80
Naval batteries, Port Royal.....	5		40
Coast signal service, fourth district.....	3		20
U. S. S. <i>Cheyenne</i>	1		15
U. S. S. <i>Chickassaw</i>	1		15
U. S. S. <i>Waban</i>	1		15
Assistant, naval station, Port Royal.....	1		.....
U. S. S. <i>Massasoit</i>		1	.....
U. S. S. <i>Hercules</i>		1	.....
Navy-yard, New York.....		4	.....
U. S. S. <i>Morrill</i>			2
Total (in United States Navy, 211).....	18	6	187

In addition to the above this organization furnished 16 men to the United States Volunteer Army. The remaining 198 men were not called out, but remained ready to serve at any time.

Virginia.—The naval militia of this State furnished 2 officers and 62 men to the navy, of which number 48 men were enlisted in the regular service and 2 officers and 11 men did duty in the coast signal service.

Although these organizations, many of whose members were recruited outside the seafaring class, failed to fully meet the requirements of the case, they were all upon which the General Government had to draw at the beginning of the war. A majority of these, through cooperation on the part of the governors of their States, answered the call of the Government and were mustered into the service for duty on cruising ships in the United States auxiliary naval force and in the coast signal service. The Navy Department was hampered in its efforts at rapid mobilization by its lack of federal jurisdiction over these organizations, but in the end succeeded in obtaining a force of over 4,000 officers and men.

Too much can not be said of the patriotism displayed by a majority of the members of these organizations, many of whom, although they had never been to sea before the mast, knew that they were to face not only the dangers of war, but hardships to which they had never been accustomed.

Of a total force of 24,123 enlisted men employed in the navy during this war, 4,216 were mustered in from naval militia organizations, of which number about 2,600 served in the Regular Navy, the remainder in the auxiliary naval force and coast signal service. As a rule, they had not been sufficiently trained in a practical knowledge of the modern implements of war, of the ship's organization, and the requirements of a sea life to make them of much actual value for some time after joining a vessel; but, possessing a high average of education and intelligence, they picked up their duties quickly, especially in those cases where they were surrounded by trained man-of-war's men, and when the war ended were becoming quite efficient in their various grades and rates.

List of vessels loaned by the Navy Department for the use of the Naval Militia named in the United States Navy Register for January, 1906.

State.	Vessel.	Classified as—	Serving since—	Rate.	Displacement or gross tonnage.	Tons.	Guns.
California.....	Pinta.....	Gunboat.....	1900	4th.....	(Gross tonnage.....	355	
Do.....	Marion.....	Unserviceable.....	1900	4th.....	(Displacement.....	550	
Connecticut.....	Elfrida ^a	Converted yacht.....	1899	4th.....do.....	1,900	
District of Columbia.....	Puritan.....	Monitor.....	1904	2d.....	(Gross tonnage.....	123	
Do.....	Oneida.....	Converted yacht.....	1901	4th.....	(Displacement.....	173	
Illinois.....	Dorothea.....do.....	1901	4th.....	(Gross tonnage.....	2,144	
Louisiana.....	Stranger.....do.....	1899	4th.....	(Displacement.....	6,060	20
Maryland.....	Sylvia.....do.....	1899	4th.....do.....	119	
Do.....	Oriole ^b	Unserviceable.....	1895	4th.....	(Displacement.....	150	
Massachusetts.....	Inca.....	Converted yacht.....	1899	4th.....	(Gross tonnage.....	433	
Michigan.....	Yantic.....	Unserviceable.....	1900	4th.....	(Displacement.....	594	
Minnesota.....	Gopher ^cdo.....	1904	4th.....	(Gross tonnage.....	247	
New Jersey.....	Huntress.....	Converted yacht.....	1899	4th.....	(Displacement.....	546	
Do.....	Portsmouth.....	Sailing ship.....	1900	3d.....	(Gross tonnage.....	136	
New York.....	Aileen.....	Converted yacht.....	1899	4th.....	(Displacement.....	302	
Do.....	Granite State ^d	Unserviceable.....	1893	1st.....do.....	94	
Ohio.....	Essex.....	Wooden cruiser.....	1904	3d.....	(Displacement.....	120	
Do.....	Hawk.....	Converted yacht.....	1901	4th.....do.....	900	
Pennsylvania.....	Shearwater.....do.....	1899	4th.....do.....	840	
Do.....	Keystone State ^e	Unserviceable.....	1894	3d.....	(Gross tonnage.....	85	
					(Displacement.....	82	
				do.....	846	
					(Displacement.....	1,125	12
				do.....	151	
					(Gross tonnage.....	192	
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EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVAL MILITIA.

47

Enrolled naval militia of the United States.

State.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
California.....	371	376	301	320	313	417	355	386
Connecticut.....				65	71	92	135	165
Florida.....								186
Georgia.....					52	98	188	225
Illinois.....		211		367	199	395	448	523
Louisiana.....						217	209	262
Maryland.....		124	130	128	174	197	233	240
Massachusetts.....	238	331	589	48	409	439	434	441
Michigan.....					73	187	181	193
New Jersey.....						216	312	364
New York.....	342	401	410	432	387	383	367	472
North Carolina.....	101	296	262	168	255	162	140	230
Ohio.....							174	216
Pennsylvania.....			150	217	167	132	183	216
Rhode Island.....	54	58	119	113	100	149	158	130
South Carolina.....		208	204	208	165	165	165	152
Texas.....	43							44
Total.....	1,149	1,794	2,376	2,539	2,695	3,339	3,703	4,445
Congressional appropriation.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	

State.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
California.....	488	401	380	400	455	447	421	345
Connecticut.....	187	184	185	172	212	212	221	188
District of Columbia.....	193	164	162	143	124	147	215	
Florida.....	167	48						
Georgia.....	176	159	111	78	88	127	130	87
Illinois.....	775	466	575	490	597	622	691	629
Louisiana.....	338	293	327	345	389	535	517	495
Maine.....		46	46	42	46	68	68	55
Maryland.....	200	232	221	249	212	287	299	211
Massachusetts.....	614	606	497	449	448	507	484	473
Michigan.....	193	285	183	213	216	279	234	177
Minnesota.....						96	126	116
New Jersey.....	351	282	322	338	332	327	304	265
New York.....	932	670	585	554	577	648	628	583
North Carolina.....	262	291	219	187	220	231	214	110
Ohio.....	330	190	234	216	257	213	154	143
Oregon.....	133	133	115	94				
Pennsylvania.....	201	161	64	85	96	107	94	92
Rhode Island.....	196	189	181	168	192	191	202	172
South Carolina.....	260	212	224	224	279	262	205	139
Virginia.....	208	198						
Total.....	6,302	5,309	4,679	4,447	4,740	5,316	5,256	4,280
Congressional appropriation.....	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000

Grand total, \$705,000, with \$60,000 additional for 1907; in all, \$765,000.

Ships loaned to the various States and in commission with naval militia officers and crews, 1907.

Ship.	State.
Aileen	New York.
Alert	California.
Alvarado	Louisiana.
Don Juan de Austria	Michigan.
Dorothea	Illinois.
Elfrieda	Connecticut.
Essex	Ohio.
Gloucester ^a	Massachusetts.
Gopher	Minnesota.
Granite State	New York.
Hawk	Ohio.
Huntress	Missouri.
Inca	Massachusetts.
Isla de Cuba	Maryland.
Isla de Luzon ^a	Louisiana.
Machias ^a	Connecticut.
Nashville	Illinois.
Newark ^b	New York.
Oneida	District of Columbia.
Portsmouth	New Jersey.
Puritan	District of Columbia.
Sandoval	New York.
Stranger	Louisiana.
Sylvia ^a	Pennsylvania.
Vixen ^a	New Jersey.
Wasp ^a	New York.

^a Assigned, but not yet turned over.

^b Returned to Navy Department.

Strength of the naval militia of the various States, 1907.

State.	Commissioned and warrant officers.	Petty officers and enlisted men.	Total.
California	46	421	467
Connecticut	22	206	228
District of Columbia	16	217	233
Georgia	11	138	149
Illinois	45	521	566
Louisiana	47	518	565
Maine	5	64	69
Maryland	16	202	218
Massachusetts	33	528	561
Michigan	24	256	280
Minnesota	12	130	142
Missouri	8	106	114
New Jersey	30	305	335
New York	57	667	724
North Carolina	33	348	381
Ohio	18	195	213
Pennsylvania	8	91	99
Rhode Island	18	195	213
South Carolina	21	179	200
Total	470	5,287	5,757

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington.

During the past summer (1907) the U. S. S. *Prairie* was employed from the end of June until the 1st of October in taking out various naval militia organizations on cruises averaging eight days. The organizations cruising on board the *Prairie* were the naval militias of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Georgia.

In addition to the above training, the naval militias of the Lake States participated in fleet maneuvers off Bois Blanc Island, Lake Superior. The vessels taking part were the *Gopher*, *Dorothea*, *Essex*, and *Hawk*, commanded by the U. S. S. *Wolverine*.

Also, cruises were made by organizations to which vessels are regularly assigned, as follows:

First battalion New Jersey on board *Portsmouth*.

Maryland Naval Militia on board *Isla de Cuba*.

Louisiana Naval Militia on board *Stranger* and *Alvarado*.

California Naval Militia on board *Alert*.

The Michigan Naval Militia took the *Don Juan de Austria* from the navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., through the St. Lawrence to Detroit.

The Missouri Naval Militia took the *Huntress* from the Pensacola Navy-Yard up the Mississippi River to St. Louis.

Appropriations, arming and equipping Naval Militia.

State.	Balance to credit of each State Oct. 31, 1905.	1896 (act Mar. 2, 1895).	1897 (act June 10, 1896).	1898 (act Mar. 3, 1897).	
				Men.	Allot-ment.
Books	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00		\$2,000.00
California	3,732.76	2,997.30	4,601.67	386	4,168.28
Connecticut	1,293.54	661.28	1,749.93	165	1,781.78
Florida				186	2,008.55
Georgia	304.98	704.40	2,436.04	225	2,429.70
Illinois	3,762.22	2,839.17	5,897.18	523	5,647.69
Louisiana		1,559.75	2,709.16	262	2,829.25
Maryland	1,688.16	1,415.99	3,020.25	240	2,591.68
Massachusetts	3,281.73	3,155.44	5,625.71	441	4,762.20
Michigan	1,723.18	1,300.99	2,294.36	193	2,084.14
New Jersey	1,963.64	2,242.59	4,368.35	364	3,930.71
New York	5,095.39	2,752.92	4,757.22	472	5,096.96
North Carolina	3,191.90	1,164.42	1,814.75	230	2,483.69
Ohio			2,255.47	216	2,332.51
Pennsylvania	3,628.77	948.79	2,372.13	216	2,332.51
Rhode Island	1,992.40	1,070.98	2,048.07	130	1,403.82
South Carolina	2,410.09	1,185.98	2,138.81	152	1,641.39
Texas	a 16.91			44	475.14
Total	34,585.67	25,000.00	50,000.00	4,445	50,000.00

State.	1899 (act May 4, 1898).		1900 (act Mar. 3, 1899).		1901 (act June 7, 1900).		1902 (act Mar. 3, 1901).	
	Men.	Allot-ment.	Men.	Allot-ment.	Men.	Allot-ment.	Men.	Allot-ment.
Books	\$4,000.00		\$3,000.00		\$3,000.00		\$3,000.00	
California	488	4,336.40	401	4,305.33	380	4,846.90	400	5,669.77
Connecticut	187	1,661.70	164	1,760.78	185	2,359.68	172	2,438.00
District of Columbia	193	1,715.01	164	1,760.78	162	2,066.31	143	2,026.94
Florida	265	2,354.81	167	1,792.99	48	612.24		
Georgia	176	1,563.95	159	1,707.10	111	1,415.81	78	1,105.60
Illinois	775	6,856.70	466	5,003.20	575	7,334.12	490	6,945.47
Louisiana	333	3,003.49	293	3,145.79	327	4,170.88	345	4,890.17
Maine			46	493.88	46	586.73	42	595.33
Maryland	200	1,777.22	232	2,490.87	221	2,818.85	249	3,529.43
Massachusetts	614	5,456.04	606	6,506.31	497	6,339.23	449	6,364.31
Michigan	193	1,715.01	285	3,059.60	183	3,334.17	213	3,019.15
New Jersey	351	3,119.01	282	3,027.69	322	4,107.11	338	4,790.96
New York	932	8,281.81	670	7,193.45	585	7,461.67	554	7,852.63
North Carolina	262	2,328.15	291	3,124.32	219	2,793.34	187	2,650.62
Ohio	330	2,932.40	190	2,039.93	234	2,984.67	216	3,061.68
Oregon	133	1,181.85	133	1,427.95	115	1,466.83	94	b 1,332.40
Pennsylvania	201	1,756.10	161	1,728.57	64	816.32	85	1,204.83
Rhode Island	196	1,741.67	189	2,029.20	181	2,308.66	168	2,381.30
South Carolina	260	2,310.38	212	2,276.14	224	2,857.12	224	3,175.07
Virginia	208	1,848.30	198	2,125.82				
Total	6,302	60,000.00	5,309	60,000.00	4,679	62,680.64	4,447	d 66,033.66

a This balance carried to credit of subhead "Books."

b The balance of the State of Oregon (disbanded) allotted to the other States.

c Includes balance State of Virginia, \$2,690.64 (disbanded).

d Includes balance State of Florida, \$6,033.66 (disbanded).

Appropriations, arming and equipping Naval Militia—Continued.

State.	1903 (act July 1, 1902).		1904 (act Mar. 3, 1903).		1905 (act Apr. 27, 1904).		1906 (act Mar. 3, 1905).	
	Men.	Allot- ment.	Men.	Allot- ment.	Men.	Allot- ment.	Men.	Allot- ment.
California.....	455	\$5,759.49	447	\$5,054.66	421	\$4,814.18	345	\$4,623.63
Connecticut.....	212	2,683.54	212	2,397.29	221	2,527.16	188	2,519.55
District of Columbia.....	124	1,569.62	147	1,662.27	215	2,458.55	197	2,640.16
Georgia.....	88	1,113.93	127	1,436.11	130	1,486.56	87	1,165.96
Illinois.....	597	7,556.96	622	7,083.55	691	7,901.66	629	8,429.75
Louisiana.....	389	4,924.05	535	6,049.76	517	5,911.98	495	6,633.91
Maine.....	46	582.28	68	768.94	68	777.59	55	737.10
Maryland.....	212	2,683.55	287	3,245.38	299	3,419.10	211	2,827.79
Massachusetts.....	448	5,670.88	507	5,733.13	484	5,534.59	473	6,339.07
Michigan.....	216	2,734.18	279	3,154.92	234	2,675.81	177	2,372.12
Minnesota.....		96	1,088.56		126	1,440.82	116	1,554.61
New Jersey.....	332	4,202.53	327	3,697.70	304	3,476.27	265	3,551.49
New York.....	577	7,303.80	648	7,327.55	628	7,181.25	583	7,813.27
North Carolina.....	220	2,784.81	231	2,612.14	264	3,018.87	110	1,474.20
Ohio.....	257	3,253.16	213	2,408.59	154	1,761.01	143	1,916.46
Pennsylvania.....	96	1,215.19	107	1,202.95	94	1,074.90	92	1,232.97
Rhode Island.....	192	2,480.38	191	2,159.82	202	2,309.89	172	2,305.11
South Carolina.....	279	3,531.65	262	2,962.68	195	2,229.84	139	1,862.85
Total.....	4,740	60,000.00	5,306	60,000.00	5,247	60,000.00	4,477	60,000.00

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS, March 16, 1906

EXHIBIT F.

**APPENDIX TO STATEMENT OF MR. BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.**

**NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Assistant Secretary's Office,
Washington, December 31, 1909.**

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, for the consideration of the Naval Committee, a statement showing the expenditures on the naval militia from congressional appropriations for the fiscal year 1909; also a sketch showing the strength of the naval militia of the several States, the number of vessels at present assigned to this duty, the character of instructions and drill carried on by the different organizations during the past two years, and the plan in contemplation by the department for their further instruction.

In accordance with your request, I inclose War Department (Land) Militia Circular No. 9, giving the two appropriations annually available for use by the land militia, and a marked copy of the Report for 1908 of the Chief of Division of Military Affairs, War Department.

In addition, the act making appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, contains the following provisions:

Maneuvers and encampment, organized militia.....	\$425, 000
Subsistence, mileage, etc., for national guard attending service and garrison schools.....	17, 000
Equipment and instruction of state coast-artillery organizations.....	25, 000

Respectfully,

**BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.**

Hon. G. E. Foss, M. C.,
*Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs,
House of Representatives.*

Summary of attached statement relative to expenditures on naval militia from congressional appropriations and showing accounts representing property in the hands of the naval militia.

Total expenditure from appropriation "Arming and equipping naval militia," fiscal year 1909.....	\$96, 792. 08
Total expenditure from appropriations of the several bureaus of the Navy Department for repairs to naval militia vessels, fiscal year 1909 (Title "D," repairs).....	99, 527. 27

(These vessels are at all times the property of the Navy Department, and by agreement with the governor of a State are subject to return to the Government at any time on request from the Secretary of the Navy. The department finds that from \$400 to \$565 a month (or \$4,800 to \$6,700 a year) are required for the mere care and preservation of a vessel of the regular service in reserve or out of commission. It is thus seen that the expenditure for the naval militia vessels, as shown, is properly an ordinary department expense, and should not be considered as solely in the interest of the naval militia.)

Total expenditure from appropriations of the several bureaus of the Navy Department for the cost of vessel and boat equipments, and for incidentals in connection with care and preservation of vessels loaned to naval militia not accounted for in the above amount covering repairs (Title "O," naval militia)..... \$242, 883. 49

(The major portion of this amount is for articles of vessel equipment which have been loaned to the naval militia as part of a ship's equipment, or for installation in an armory for instruction purposes. Such equipment is, therefore, subject to return to the department when requested by the Secretary of the Navy. The value of the articles of equipment so loaned is carried on the books of the department under Title "O" (naval militia), and the above amount does not, therefore, represent an expenditure on and in the sole interest of the naval militia.)

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES ON THE NAVAL MILITIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1909 FROM APPROPRIATION "ARMING AND EQUIPPING NAVAL MILITIA," AND THE SEVERAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. (TAKEN FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL OF THE NAVY, FISCAL YEAR 1909.)

Statement A, Table 1 (folder 2). (See detailed statement appended marked "Substatement A.")

Public bills:

1. Charged direct to objects.....	\$37, 361. 96
2. Supplies purchased.....	104. 49
3. Amount of stores drawn from naval supply fund.....	17, 398. 99
4. Miscellaneous transfers and adjustments.....	4, 797. 75
5. Miscellaneous transfers unsettled.....	37, 128. 89
6. Total expenditure from appropriation "Arming and equipping naval militia".....	96, 792. 08

Statement B, Table 2 (folder 9). (See detailed statement appended marked "Substatement B.")

7. Total of column "Title O (naval militia)" for all appropriations of the Navy Department	\$265, 184. 72
8. Minus items 2, 3, and 4, which are contained in Statement A, Table 1, shown above.....	22, 301. 23
9. Total expenditure from the several appropriations of the bureaus of the Navy Department (Title "O").....	242, 883. 49

Statement B, Table 4.—Detailed record of cost of repairs to vessels at shore stations (Title D), showing expenditure on vessels assigned to naval militia duty. (See detailed statement appended marked "Substatement C.")

10. Labor.....	\$61, 543. 98
11. Material.....	37, 983. 29
12. Total expenditure from the several appropriations of the bureaus of the Navy Department (Title "D") in repairs to vessels assigned to naval militia duty.....	99, 527. 27

SUBSTATEMENT A.

Total expenditure from appropriation "Arming and equipping naval militia" (fiscal year 1909)..... \$96, 792. 08

On request from the naval militia of the various States, and also on the department's initiative, various articles of ship equipment and supplies are furnished the organizations, charging cost against appropriation "Arming and equipping naval militia." (In connection with the equipment, see Substatement B, attached.)

In cases where the department has not considered an article of equipment, when requested by a State, as absolutely necessary, yet possibly desirable, for a vessel on naval militia duty, or when the

articles requested are in excess of a suitable allowance for such a vessel, charge has been made against appropriation "Arming and equipping naval militia."

An idea of the character of the material furnished under this appropriation may be obtained from the following:

Arms.—Rifles, revolvers, bayonets, cartridge belts, and subturret guns.

Ammunition.—For small arms and larger guns; saluting and target.

Clothing.—Navy uniforms, both dress and working.

Fuel.—Coal for larger vessels and for steam cutters; gasoline for power boats. This item is one that quickly exhausts a state allotment when any considerable amount of cruising is done by an organization having a large vessel.

At times it has happened that during the latter part of a fiscal year a bureau appropriation has become greatly depleted through work on vessels of the regular service, in which case charges for repairs to vessels assigned to naval militia duty have been made against the naval militia appropriation.

Tools and supplies for vessels.—Engine room and other ship department tools and consumable supplies are furnished under this appropriation. Many of these articles are required by the various naval militia for use on the vessels assigned to them, and such material very materially reduces a State's allotment, and frequently entirely eliminates an allotment before the new appropriation becomes available.

Books of instruction.—Printing of blank forms for use by the naval militia in submitting reports, requisitions, etc., to the department as required; the printing of instruction pamphlets and books for distribution among the naval militia.

Care and maintenance of small boats.—This takes into consideration the dingeys, cutters, whaleboats, steam cutters, and gasoline boats which are loaned to naval militia organizations separate and distinct from the regular boat equipment of larger vessels; repairs to, and overhauling of, these boats; furnishing same with boat covers, sails, rowlocks, oars, gas engines, steam whistles for, etc., when required to replace worn out or lost articles, or when in excess of the original allowance of such articles; also the renting of mooring buoys, winter storage quarters for small boats, the hauling of such boats to and from storage, and the launching of same.

Purchase of mess tables and benches, etc.

Hire of mess gear.

Furnishing of flags and signal outfits, including combination running lights, when not part of a ship's outfit.

Mattresses, hammocks, blankets, bunting, manila rope.

Hose (cotton). Binoculars.

Navigating instruments, including binnacles.

Speed cones. Mooring lines, etc.

SUBSTATEMENT B.

Total expenditure from the several appropriations of the bureaus of the Navy Department, Title "O" \$242,883.49

On the assignment of a vessel by the department to naval militia duty steps are taken to place aboard the necessary equipment, taking into consideration this special duty, and also four months' supplies,

with sufficient fuel to take her to her naval militia home port. When such equipment and supplies are placed aboard a vessel so assigned, entry is made on the books of the department and on those of the general storekeeper at the yard at which the vessel is being fitted out, charging the cost of same to the several appropriations of the bureaus of the Navy Department, Title "O" (naval militia). During the fiscal year 1909 three vessels were assigned to naval militia duty, requiring equipment and outfitting as stated above.

After a vessel has been turned over to a State and it is found that additional articles of equipment are necessary to meet the requirements of the vessel under her particular special duty, such equipment is furnished, and proper entry made on the books of the department, as stated above.

Quite a few States have not sufficient strength in their naval militia to warrant their asking for the loan of a vessel. To these States small boats, such as cutters, whaleboats, steam cutters, etc., are assigned as loans. Small boat equipment is charged in the same manner as for large boat equipment, as stated above, except that when replaced with new articles or when in excess of allowance the cost is charged against the appropriation "Arming and equipping naval militia." There are small boats, not portions of a ship's regular equipment, in the hands of a number of the States in addition to the ships which they have.

Worn-out or lost articles of equipage of a ship, when condition is shown not to be the entire fault of the naval militia through neglect or indifference, are replaced on charge against the bureau appropriations and not the naval militia appropriations.

The department has issued as loans to naval militia organizations for installation in their armories various detached articles of ship equipment to be used in necessary instruction in connection therewith. Signal outfits have been loaned when available and also 4-inch guns.

All articles of ship equipment, whether on a ship or installed in an armory, are issued as loans and are subject to recall at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

Paint material is considered by the department as necessary in frequently touching up portions of the ships to prevent undue deterioration and to keep them at all times in condition for immediate service in the regular service, should occasion arise at any time requiring the department to recall one or more vessels from the special duty with the naval militia. For this reason, paint material has been furnished to naval militia vessels on requisition submitted by the governor of a State, charge for which is made against the several appropriations of the bureaus of the Navy Department (Title "O"), and not against appropriation "Arming and equipping naval militia," except for the care and preservation of small boats not attached to a ship as part of her equipment, in which case paint is charged against the latter appropriation.

When clearly shown by the naval militia that other material requested is to be used aboard the vessels to prevent undue deterioration in the same manner as paint materials, the department has furnished such material without charge to the appropriation "Arming and equipping naval militia," but has charged the cost of same against the bureau appropriations, as in the case of paint materials.

It will be seen that the major part of the expenditures under Title "O" (naval militia) covers charges for articles of equipment which are returnable to the department, and for this reason does not represent an expenditure on naval militia. These articles are at all times the property of the Navy Department and are subject to recall at the request of the department.

SUBSTATEMENT C.

Statement B, Table 4. Detailed record of cost of repairs to vessels at shore stations (Title "D") (showing only vessels assigned to naval militia duty). Taken from the Annual Report of the Paymaster-General of the navy, fiscal year, 1909.

	Labor.	Material.	Total.
Alert.....	\$710.30	\$303.90	\$1,014.20
Alvarado.....	87.60	83.19	170.79
Don Juan de Austria.....		76.17	76.17
Dorothea.....		1,090.14	1,090.14
Elfrieda.....	704.66	135.70	840.36
Essex.....		1,671.74	1,671.74
Gloucester.....	4,075.23	281.38	4,356.61
Gopher.....			.....
Granite State.....			.....
Hawk.....			.....
Huntress.....		838.00	838.00
Isla de Cuba.....		592.77	592.77
Isla de Luzon.....	465.51	245.42	710.93
Machias.....	66.12	32.07	98.19
Nashville.....	34,432.81	25,300.35	59,733.16
Oneida.....	2,631.89	576.20	3,208.09
Portsmouth.....			.....
Puritan.....	200.58	74.28	274.86
Sandoval.....		48.00	48.00
Somers.....	1,491.08	491.92	1,983.00
Stranger.....	4,813.32	2,458.39	7,271.61
Sylvia.....	115.59	120.16	235.75
Vixen.....	31.65	302.92	334.57
Wasp.....	10,414.87	2,591.88	13,006.73
Winslow.....	1,302.77	323.37	1,626.14
Yantic.....		345.46	345.46
	61,543.98	37,983.29	99,527.27

NOTE.—There is appended hereto a statement (marked "C-1") showing details of the maintenance (care and preservation) of the Alabama, Massachusetts, and Baltimore for the month of September, 1909, showing that the cost for the care and preservation of these vessels for one year, when in reserve or out of commission, would range from \$4,800 to \$6,778.

The vessels out of commission, the Massachusetts and Baltimore, gave no return for the money expended, and when called upon for service large sums will have to be expended on them.

The repairs to the above vessels on naval-militia duty placed the vessels in condition for continued service with the naval militia, and the training thus gained by the men of the organizations is making of them a valuable reserve for the navy.

C-1.

Details of the expense of maintenance, or "care and preservation," of the U. S. S. Alabama, Massachusetts, and Baltimore.

[The month of September, 1909, is taken as an illustration.]

U. S. S. Alabama, in commission in reserve:

2 ship fitters, at \$3.76.....	\$7.52
3 ship fitters, at \$3.28.....	9.84
1 ship fitter, at \$3.04.....	3.04
3 ship fitter's helpers, at \$2.24.....	6.72
3 helpers, general, at \$2.....	6.00
1½ helpers, general, at \$2.24.....	3.36
3 calkers and chippers, at \$3.28.....	9.84
12 joiners, at \$4.....	48.00
2 joiners, at \$3.76.....	7.52
3 joiners, at \$3.28.....	9.84
4 apprentice joiners, at \$2.....	8.00

U. S. *Alabama*, in commission in reserve—Continued.

3 apprentice joiners, at \$1.20.....	\$3.60
1 apprentice joiner, at \$1.60.....	1.60
1½ machinists, at \$3.76.....	5.64
1 machinist, at \$2.24.....	2.24
3½ plumbers, at \$4.....	14.00
3½ plumber's helpers, at \$2.....	7.00
40 ship keepers, at \$2.24.....	89.60
60 ship keepers, at \$2.....	120.00
13½ riggers, at \$3.76.....	52.76
50½ laborers, at \$2.....	100.50
1½ teamsters, \$2.48.....	3.72
1 teamster, at \$2.....	2.00
	522.34
300 feet spruce.....	7.50
Cost of light.....	35.00
	564.84

U. S. *S. Massachusetts*, out of commission:

4 machinists, at \$3.76.....	15.06
1 machinist, at \$3.28.....	3.28
2 machinists, at \$3.52.....	7.04
5 machinists, at \$2.24.....	11.20
1 machinist electrician, at \$3.76.....	3.76
62½ ship keepers, at \$2.24.....	140.28
30 ship keepers, at \$2.....	60.00
54½ laborers, at \$2.....	109.25
	350.35
Cost of light.....	49.00
	399.35

U. S. *S. Baltimore*, out of commission.....

533.30

Strength of the organized and uniformed naval militia of the United States.

	Commiss- ioned officers.	Warrant officers.	Petty officers.	Men.	Total.
California.....	44	6	107	428	585
Connecticut.....	16	5	42	161	224
District of Columbia.....	14	.....	50	93	157
Georgia.....	3	.....	6	38	47
Illinois.....	50	.....	114	473	637
Indiana ^a	18	.....	41	125	184
Louisiana.....	46	3	76	477	602
Maine.....	3	.....	16	50	69
Maryland.....	17	5	110	162	294
Massachusetts.....	40	.....	115	370	525
Michigan.....	41	.....	66	233	340
Minnesota.....	11	.....	17	106	134
Missouri.....	10	1	18	77	106
New Jersey.....	23	2	65	280	350
New York.....	52	.....	90	678	820
North Carolina.....	32	4	70	258	364
Ohio.....	16	.....	29	205	250
Pennsylvania.....	7	.....	16	89	112
Rhode Island.....	15	2	49	160	226
South Carolina.....	19	.....	37	150	206
Wisconsin ^b	8	.....	.....	61	69
	485	28	1,134	4,654	6,301

^a Indiana Naval Militia organized August 7, 1909.^b Wisconsin Naval Militia organized in June, 1909.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF NAVAL MILITIA WITH ADDRESS OF EACH.

California.—Capt. Geo. W. Bauer, Naval Militia Headquarters, 301-302 Russ Building, Pine and Montgomery streets; U. S. S. *Marblehead*, Sausalito, Cal.; business, 660 Sacramento street; residence, 1722 Buchanan street, San Francisco, Cal.

Connecticut.—Commander Frank S. Cornwell, New Haven, Conn.

District of Columbia.—Commander Samuel W. Stratton, Naval Militia Headquarters; U. S. S. *Puritan*; business, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce and Labor; residence, "The Farragut," Washington, D. C.

Georgia.—Lieut. Commander Raiford Falligant, 16 Bryan street, East Savannah, Ga.

Illinois.—Capt. Warren F. Purdy, 20 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Indiana.—Commander Thomas H. Gignilliat, Culver, Ind.

Louisiana.—Capt. J. W. Bostick, 326 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

Maine.—Lieut. L. S. Heseltine, Portland, Me.

Maryland.—Commander F. H. Wagner, 1429 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts.—Naval Bureau, State House, Boston, Mass.: Capt. James P. Parker, chief of bureau; Commander William B. Edgar, member, Fall River; Commander Charles H. Parker, member, Boston; Capt. J. H. Dillaway, jr., commanding naval militia, Cambridge, Mass.

Michigan.—Capt. F. D. Standish, 65 Larnard street, West Detroit, Mich.

Minnesota.—Commander Guy A. Eaton, business, post-office; residence, 120 North Fifteenth avenue, East Duluth, Minn.

Missouri.—Commander W. F. Roberts (Bissells Point, foot of Ferry street), St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey.—Commander E. McC. Peters (first battalion), U. S. S. *Portsmouth*, Hoboken, N. J.; Commander A. De Unger (second battalion), U. S. S. *Vixen*, residence 901 Haddon avenue, Camden, N. J.

New York.—Capt. J. W. Miller, U. S. S. *Granite State*, foot Ninety-seventh street and North River, New York City, N. Y.

North Carolina.—Capt. T. C. Daniels, Newbern, N. C.

Ohio.—Lieut. Commander A. F. Nicklett (first battalion), U. S. S. *Essex*, or 1222 Ontario street, Toledo, Ohio; Lieut. Commander C. B. Haskins (second battalion), U. S. S. *Dorothea*, or Williamson Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pennsylvania.—Commander J. M. Mitcheson; business, 606 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., or U. S. S. *Sylvia*, Race Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rhode Island.—Commander W. C. Bliss, Naval Militia Headquarters, 19 College street, Providence, R. I.

South Carolina.—Lieut. Commander C. L. Du Bos, Charleston, S. C.

Wisconsin.—Lieut. Commander Theo. Werder; business, 111 West Second street; residence, 216 St. Clair street, Ashland, Wis.

Vessels assigned to naval militia duty, their location, and the States to which assigned.

State.	Vessel assigned.
California.....	Marblehead.
Connecticut.....	Machias.
District of Columbia.....	Puritan.
Illinois.....	(Oneida.
Louisiana.....	Nashville.
Maryland.....	Alvarado.
Massachusetts.....	Isla de Luzon.
Michigan.....	Stranger.
Minnesota.....	Isla de Cuba.
Missouri.....	Somers.
New Jersey.....	Winslow.
New York.....	(Don Juan de Austria.
North Carolina.....	Yantic.
Ohio.....	Gopher.
Pennsylvania.....	Huntress.
	Portsmouth.
	Vixen.
	Gloucester.
	Granite State.
	Hawk.
	Sandoval.
	Wasp.
	Elfrieda.
	Dorothea.
	Essex.
	Sylvia.

Vessels assigned to naval militia duty, their location, and the States to which assigned—Continued.

	Vessel.	State to which assigned.	Location.
1	Alvarado.	Louisiana.	New Orleans, La.
2	Don Juan de Austria.	Michigan.	Detroit, Mich.
3	Dorothea.	Ohio.	Cleveland, Ohio.
4	Elfrida.	North Carolina.	Newbern, N. C.
5	Essex.	Ohio.	Toledo, Ohio.
6	Gloucester.	New York.	Foot Fifty-second st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
7	Gopher.	Minnesota.	Duluth, Minn.
8	Granite State.	New York.	Foot Ninety-seventh st. and North River, New York, N. Y.
9	Hawk.	do.	Buffalo, N. Y.
10	Huntress.	Missouri.	Bissell's Point, foot of Ferry st., St. Louis, Mo.
11	Isla de Cuba.	Maryland.	Baltimore, Md.
12	Isla de Luzon.	Louisiana.	New Orleans, La.
13	Machias.	Connecticut.	New Haven, Conn.
14	Marblehead ^a .	California.	Sausalito, Cal.
15	Nashville.	Illinois.	Chicago, Ill.
16	Oneida.	District of Columbia.	Washington, D. C.
17	Portsmouth.	New Jersey.	Hoboken, N. J.
18	Puritan.	District of Columbia.	Washington, D. C.
19	Sandoval.	New York.	Charlotte Harbor, Rochester, N. Y.
20	Somers.	Maryland.	Baltimore, Md.
21	Stranger.	Louisiana.	New Orleans, La.
22	Sylvia.	Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia, Pa.
23	Vixen.	New Jersey.	Camden, N. J.
24	Wasp.	New York.	Foot Ninety-seventh st. and North River, New York, N. Y.
25	Winslow.	Massachusetts.	Boston, Mass.
26	Yantic.	Michigan.	Hancock, Mich.

^a U. S. S. Marblehead assigned to the State of California in December, 1909, in lieu of the U. S. S. Alert, returned to the Government.

BRIEF OF THE EXERCISES OF THE NAVAL MILITIA FOR 1908-9.

1908.

- There were three fields of operations, as follows:
 - Chesapeake Bay.
 - Gardiners Bay.
 - The Great Lakes.

The number of officers and men of the Naval Militia taking part were:

	Officers.	Men.
Chesapeake Bay.	63	738
Gardiners Bay.	119	1,430
Great Lakes.	59	533
	241	2,686

The above is less than 50 per cent of the total strength of the militia. But it must be borne in mind that the number attending the cruising exercises is dependent on the capacity of the vessels. Thus Illinois, with a force of 51 officers and 473 men, could only take on their ship, the *Dorothea*, 9 officers and 105 men for lack of room.

Chesapeake Bay.

Vessel.	Organization.	Officers.	Men.
U. S. S. Yankee.....	District of Columbia.....	10	135
U. S. S. Prairie.....	North Carolina.....	19	167
U. S. S. Isla de Cuba.....	Maryland.....	13	209
U. S. S. Vixen.....	New Jersey (Camden).....	14	122
U. S. S. Sylvia.....	Pennsylvania.....	7	90
		63	723

Among the exercises, to be described later, there was target practice, held under strictly naval regulations, the first of the character ever given the naval militia. The results are shown and speak for themselves:

Organization.	Average per cent of hits.	Average H. P. G. P. M.
North Carolina.....	44.4	1.01
Maryland.....	72.2	3.25
Pennsylvania.....	50.0	1.25
New Jersey (Camden).....	50.0	2.34
District of Columbia.....	63.9	2.77

Gardiners Bay.

Vessel.	Organization.	Officers.	Men.
U. S. S. Yankee.....	Massachusetts.....	15	369
Do.....	Rhode Island.....	16	146
Do.....	Maine.....	3	34
U. S. S. Prairie.....	Connecticut.....	4	57
Do.....	New York.....	25	341
U. S. S. Machias.....	Connecticut.....	19	177
U. S. S. Portsmouth.....	New Jersey (Hoboken).....	13	155
U. S. S. Gloucester.....	Massachusetts.....	13	86
U. S. S. Wasp.....	New York.....	3	34
U. S. S. Inca.....	do.....	8	18
		119	1,430

Target practice for these organizations.

Organization.	Average per cent of hits.	Average H. P. G. P. M.
Massachusetts.....	67	3.046
Rhode Island.....	60	3.452
Maine.....	83	6.38
New York.....	83	8.42
New Jersey.....	87	4.63
Connecticut.....	73	2.18

Considering that this was the first target practice ever held by the naval militia under such strict naval regulations, the above results are so encouraging that it is certain that with the system of training now being put in vogue and with a reasonable allowance of ammunition there will be trained a reserve list of valuable gun pointers for the needs of war.

EXERCISES.

It will be seen that in 1908 there were practically three squadrons of naval militia vessels operating as naval vessels, executing maneuvers, training at every system of naval signals, scouting, resisting torpedo boat attacks, boat work, etc. The naval militia officers handled their own vessels without any assistance, and the progress in all branches of the work showed such improvement in the short time allowed that there is every reason to believe that it is only further opportunity that is required to develop an excellent reserve force.

1909.

2. By reason of lack of funds either on the part of the General Government or the States and the lack of suitable vessels to make up squadrons in connection with the naval militia vessels, the exercises of 1909 were different from those of the preceding year. However, it is believed that the new departure was a very valuable one. The combined exercises on the Great Lakes took place as heretofore. On the Atlantic coast the organizations available were sent to the Atlantic Battle Ship Fleet. This is the new departure referred to. It was only possible by reason of the active interest taken in the matter by the commander in chief of the fleet, and the results were most valuable. The militia saw the navy at its best and was thrown into the midst of the most important and interesting exercises.

The assignments to the battle-ship fleet were as follows:

Organization.	Officers.	Men.	Battle ship.
Connecticut.....	4	60	U. S. S. Georgia.
Rhode Island.....	2	39	U. S. S. New Jersey.
Do.....	9	54	U. S. S. Rhode Island.
Do.....	4	46	U. S. S. Virginia.
Maine.....	3	55	U. S. S. New Hampshire.
Massachusetts:			
Company A.....	4	52	U. S. S. Connecticut.
Company B.....	6	42	U. S. S. Nebraska.
Company C.....	4	53	U. S. S. Wisconsin.
Company E.....	4	38	U. S. S. Maine.
Company F.....	4	52	U. S. S. Ohio.
Company G.....	5	58	U. S. S. Vermont.
Company H.....	5	50	U. S. S. Kansas.
Company I.....	4	56	U. S. S. Louisiana.
District of Columbia.....	3	34	U. S. S. New Hampshire.
Do.....	4	35	U. S. S. Mississippi.
Do.....	3	35	U. S. S. New Jersey.
New Jersey.....	5	39	U. S. S. Kansas.
Do.....	7	28	U. S. S. Vermont.
Pennsylvania.....	4	41	U. S. S. Minnesota.
Do.....	2	43	U. S. S. Louisiana.
	85	910	

The reports from the battle-ship captains are most encouraging as to the zeal, intelligence, and bearing of the organizations. Similarly the reports of the naval militia officers are to the effect that the opportunities thus offered for training are of the greatest value. This plan will probably always form a part of the summer exercises.

GREAT LAKES.

Organization.	Officers.	Men.	Vessel.
Illinois.....	19	225	U. S. S. Nashville.
Michigan.....	14	170	U. S. S. Don Juan de Austria.
Do	15	137	U. S. S. Yantic.
Ohio.....	8	57	U. S. S. Dorothea.
Do	8	88	U. S. S. Essex.
Minnesota.....	12	143	U. S. S. Gopher.
	76	620	

(The Hawk was present during two days.)

The exercises were of the usual character, continued cruising, day and night, with all possible systems of drills, etc.

INDIVIDUAL CRUISES.

Certain vessels assigned to States were unable to form part of any combined exercises. They therefore made individual cruises.

These were:

Organization.	Officers.	Men.	Ship.
California.....	25	198	U. S. S. Alert.
Connecticut.....	16	162	U. S. S. Machias.
Louisiana.....	17	171	U. S. S. Isla de Luzon.
	58	531	

These vessels were all accompanied by a naval officer detailed by the Navy Department, who acted as adviser and reported on the cruise.

SHORT CRUISES.

In addition to the annual cruise, the vessels assigned the naval militia engage in short cruises as the opportunity offers. Some idea may be had of the extent of this activity by the following figures:

State and vessel.	Number of cruises.	Miles steamed.	Average attendance.	
			Officers.	Men.
New York:				
U. S. S. Wasp.....	9	2,802	4	33
U. S. S. Alieen.....	20	4,920	3	37
Louisiana:				
U. S. S. Isla de Luzon.....	8	-----	11	90
U. S. S. Alvarado.....	8	646	5	16
U. S. S. Stranger ^a				
California:				
U. S. S. Alert.....	14	1,526	15	127
Maryland:				
U. S. S. Somers.....	5	1,089	3	28
U. S. S. Isla de Cuba ^b	1	320	12	206
Michigan:				
U. S. S. Don Juan de Austria.....	3	1,800	13	81
U. S. S. Yantic.....	2	2,600	14	111
Ohio:				
U. S. S. Hawk.....	4	1,100	6	80
U. S. S. Dorothea.....	1	1,800	6	80
Illinois:				
U. S. S. Nashville.....	4	5,300	15	171
U. S. S. Dorothea.....	5	-----		
Massachusetts:				
U. S. S. Winslow ^c				

^a This vessel in nine months made 304 cruises of from two hours to three weeks' duration. Average attendance, 10 officers and 63 men.

^b This vessel was prevented by lack of funds from the usual cruising.

^c This vessel was received late in the season, but enough cruises were made to develop the fact that this class of vessel will enable officers and men to get much valuable training.

PROSPECTIVE PLANS.

Working along the lines that have developed from the above exercises, and especially with the idea of establishing a system of progressive training, the department has directed the issue of a 4-inch and a subtarget gun to each armory of the naval militia, and two 4-inch or 6-pounder guns to each naval militia vessel. Detailed instructions of the training of gun-pointers are being printed, and systematic target practice will be held. This will develop the ordnance question thoroughly. Similarly, signal flags and codes are issued, and wireless telegraphy will be added. This will develop expert signalmen. The books now being issued are the latest of the instruction books used by the navy. The department is able to report much progress and interest being taken by the naval militia. Five States have applied for permission to organize naval militia.

The equipping of new organizations, the new departure in the essential matter of target practice, the increased steaming by the naval militia vessels involve more expense. But these expenditures are so essentially in the line of increased professional efficiency that it is believed the results will justify the expense.

Extracts from the Report of The Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, in the office of the Secretary of War, relative to the organized militia of the United States, 1908.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND GENERAL LAWS CONCERNING THE MILITIA.

Since the organization of the Division of Militia Affairs marks a new departure in the department in the relations of the Regular Establishment to the Militia Establishment, it would appear to be appropriate to call attention to the basic relations existing between the two branches of the land forces of the nation, especially those which have been fixed by recent legislation. The provisions of the Constitution and general laws which determine these relations may be stated briefly as follows:

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. (Second amendment to Constitution.)

The Congress shall have power * * *

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. (Article I, section 8, paragraphs 15-16.)

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened) against domestic violence. (Article IV, section 4.)

GENERAL LAWS.

It shall be lawful for the President, or such person as he shall empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as shall be necessary to compel any foreign vessel to depart the United

States in all cases in which, by the laws of nations or treaties of the United States, she ought not to remain within the United States. (Section 5288, Revised Statutes.)

In case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive, when the legislature can not be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States, which may be applied for, as he deems sufficient to suppress such insurrection; or, on like application, to employ for the same purposes such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he deems necessary. (Section 5297, Revised Statutes.)

Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all the States, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion, in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed. (Section 5298, Revised Statutes.)

Whenever insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State so obstructs or hinders the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, privileges, or immunities, and the constituted authorities of such State are unable to protect, or, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial of such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States, and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy opposes or obstructs the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impedes or obstructs the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary, for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combination. (Section 5299, Revised Statutes.)

The organized and active land forces of the United States shall consist of the Army of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States. (Act of April 22, 1898.)

The sum of *two million dollars is hereby annually appropriated*, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia, such appropriation to remain available until expended. (Section 1661, Revised Statutes, amended by act of June 22, 1906, section 1.)

The appropriation provided in the preceding paragraph shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories, under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State, respectively, is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and to the Territories and District of Columbia such proportion and under such regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided, however*, That no State shall be entitled to the benefits of the appropriation apportioned to it unless the number of regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia shall be at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States. And the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall be covered back into the Treasury: *Provided, also*, That the sums so apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia shall be available for the purposes named in section fourteen of the act of January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, for the actual excess of expenses of travel in making the inspections therein provided for over the allowances made for same by law; for the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges; for the hiring of horses and draft animals for the use of mounted troops, batteries, and wagons; for forage for the same, and for such other incidental expenses in connection with encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction provided for in sections fourteen and fifteen of the said act of January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary. (Section 1661, Revised Statutes, amended by act of June 22, 1906, section 2.)

The purchase or manufacture of arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, and camp equipage for the militia under the provisions of this act shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, as such arms, ordnance, and quartermaster stores, and camp equipage are now manufactured or otherwise provided for the use of the Regular Army, and they shall be received for and shall remain the property of the United States and be annually accounted for by the governors of the States and Territories and by the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, for which purpose the Secretary of War shall prescribe and supply the necessary blanks and make such regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States. (Section 1661, Revised Statutes, amended by the act of June 22, 1906, section 3.)

Whenever any property furnished to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, as hereinbefore provided, has been lost or destroyed, or has become unserviceable or unsuitable from use in service, or from any other cause, it shall be examined by a disinterested surveying officer of the organized militia, to be appointed by the governor of the State or Territory, or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, to whom the property has been issued, and his report shall be forwarded by said governor or commanding general direct to the Secretary of War, and if it shall appear to the Secretary of War from the record of survey that the property has been lost or destroyed through unavoidable causes, he is hereby authorized to relieve the State from further accountability therefor; if it shall appear that the loss or destruction of property was due to carelessness or neglect, or that its loss could have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, the money value thereof shall be charged against the allotment to the States under section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended. If the articles so surveyed are found to be unserviceable or unsuitable, the Secretary of War shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them, except unserviceable clothing, which shall be destroyed, and, if sold, the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States. (Section 1661, Revised Statutes, amended by act of June 22, 1906, section 4.)

No part of the appropriations made for the Ordnance Department shall be used in payment of the freight charges on ordnance or ordnance stores issued by said department. (Act of March 2, 1901.)

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, whenever a new type of small arm shall have been adopted for the use of the Regular Army, and when a sufficient quantity of such arms shall have been manufactured to constitute, in his discretion, an adequate reserve for the armament of any regular and volunteer forces that it may be found necessary to raise in case of war, to cause the organized militia of the United States to be furnished with small arms of the type so adopted, with bayonets and the necessary accoutrements and equipments, including ammunition therefor: *Provided*, That such issues shall be made in the manner provided in section thirteen of the act approved January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes." (Act of March 2, 1907.)

The act of *January 21, 1903*, as amended by the act of *May 27, 1908*, which establishes the new relations of the state militia forces to the Federal Government, is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes: The organized militia, to be known as the National Guard of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories; the remainder to be known as the Reserve Militia: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act and of section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall apply only to the militia organized as a land force.

SEC. 2. That the Vice-President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members and officers of each House of Congress, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, all custom-house officers, with their clerks, postmasters and persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail, ferrymen employed at any ferry on a post road, artificers and workmen employed in the armories and arsenals of the United States, pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, and all persons who are exempted by the laws of the respective States or Territories shall be exempted from militia duty, without regard to age: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to require or compel any member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and

existing whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed of said religious organization, to serve in the militia or any other armed or volunteer force under the jurisdiction and authority of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia in the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia who have heretofore participated or shall hereafter participate in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, whether known and designated as National Guard, militia, or otherwise, shall constitute the organized militia. On and after January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and ten, the organization, armament, and discipline of the organized militia in the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular Army of the United States, subject in time of peace to such general exceptions as may be authorized by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That in peace and war each organized division of militia may have one inspector of small-arms practice with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; each organized brigade of militia one inspector of small-arms practice with the rank of major; each regiment of infantry or cavalry of organized militia one assistant inspector of small-arms practice with the rank of captain, and each separate or unassigned battalion of infantry or engineers or squadron or cavalry of organized militia one assistant inspector of small-arms practice with the rank of first lieutenant: *Provided also*, That the President of the United States in time of peace may, by order, fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, signal corps, engineer corps, and hospital corps: *And provided further*, That any corps of artillery, cavalry, and infantry existing in any of the States at the passage of the act of May eighth, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, which, by the laws, customs, or usages of the said States, have been in continuous existence since the passage of said act, under its provisions and under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-two and sections sixteen hundred and twenty-five to sixteen hundred and sixty, both inclusive, of title sixteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the militia, shall be allowed to retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by law, in like manner as the other militia.

SEC. 4. That whenever the United States is invaded or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or the President is unable with the regular forces at his command to execute the laws of the Union, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth such number of the militia of the State or of the States or Territories or of the District of Columbia as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for that purpose, through the governor of the respective State or Territory, or through the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, from which State, Territory, or District such troops may be called, to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

SEC. 5. That whenever the President calls forth the organized militia of any State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, either within or without the territory of the United States, unless sooner relieved by order of the President: *Provided*, That no commissioned officer or enlisted man of the organized militia shall be held to service beyond the term of his existing commission or enlistment: *Provided further*, That when the military needs of the Federal Government arising from the necessity to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, or repel invasion, can not be met by the regular forces, the organized militia shall be called into the service of the United States in advance of any volunteer force which it may be determined to raise.

SEC. 6. That when the militia of more than one State is called into the actual service of the United States by the President he may, in his discretion, apportion them among such States or Territories or to the District of Columbia according to representative population.

SEC. 7. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, shall be mustered for service without further enlistment, and without further medical examination previous to such muster, except for those States and Territories which have not adopted the standard of medical examination prescribed for the Regular Army: *Provided, however*, That any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself for such muster, upon being called forth as herein prescribed, shall be subject to trial by court-martial and shall be punished as such court-martial may direct.

SEC. 8. That the majority membership of courts-martial for the trial of officers or men of the militia when in the service of the United States shall be composed of militia officers.

SEC. 9. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same Rules and Articles of War as the regular troops of the United States.

SEC. 10. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall, during their time of service, be entitled to the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by law for the Regular Army.

SEC. 11. That when the militia is called into the actual service of the United States, or any portion of the militia is called forth under the provisions of this act, their pay shall commence from the day of their appearing at the place of company rendezvous, but this provision shall not be construed to authorize any species of expenditure previous to arriving at such places of rendezvous which is not provided by existing laws to be paid after their arrival at such places of rendezvous.

SEC. 12. There shall be appointed in each State, Territory, and District of Columbia, an adjutant general, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the laws of such State, Territory, and District, respectively, and make returns to the Secretary of War, at such times and in such form as he shall from time to time prescribe, of the strength of the organized militia, and also make such reports as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of War. That the Secretary of War shall, with his annual report of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutants general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to procure, by purchase or manufacture, and issue from time to time to the organized militia, under such regulations as he may prescribe, such number of the United States service arms, together with all accessories and such other accouterments, equipments, uniforms, clothing, equipage, and military stores of all kinds required for the Army of the United States, as are necessary to arm, uniform, and equip all of the organized militia in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, in accordance with the requirements of this act, without charging the cost or value thereof, or any expense connected therewith, against the allotment of said State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, out of the annual appropriation provided by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended, or requiring payment therefor, and to exchange, without receiving any money credit therefor, ammunition or parts thereof suitable to the new arms, round for round, for corresponding ammunition suitable to the old arms heretofore issued to said State, Territory, or the District of Columbia by the United States: *Provided*, That said property shall remain the property of the United States, except as hereinafter provided, and be annually accounted for by the governors of the States and Territories as required by law, and that each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall, on receipt of new arms or equipments, turn in to the War Department, or otherwise dispose of in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of War, without receiving any money credit therefor and without expense for transportation, all United States property so replaced or condemned. When the organized militia is uniformed as above required, the Secretary of War is authorized to fix an annual clothing allowance to each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia for each enlisted man of the organized militia thereof, and thereafter issues of clothing to such States, Territories, and the District of Columbia shall be in accordance with such allowance, and the governors of the States and Territories and the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia shall be authorized to drop from their returns each year as expended clothing corresponding in value to such allowance. The Secretary of War is hereby further authorized to issue from time to time to the organized militia, under such regulations as he may prescribe, small arms and artillery ammunition upon the requisition of the governor, in the proportion of fifty per centum of the corresponding Regular Army allowance, without charge to the State's allotment from the appropriation under section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended. To provide means to carry into effect the provisions of this section, the necessary money to cover the cost of procuring, exchanging, or issuing of arms, accouterments, equipments, uniforms, clothing, equipage, ammunition, and military stores to be exchanged or issued hereunder is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the sum expended in the execution of the purchases and issues provided for in this section shall not exceed the sum of two million dollars in any fiscal year; *Provided also*, That the Secretary of War shall annually submit to Congress a report of expenditures made by him in the execution of the requirements of this section.

SEC. 14. That whenever it shall appear by the report of inspections, which it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause to be made at least once in each year by officers detailed by him for that purpose, that the organized militia of a State or Territory or of the District of Columbia is sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active duty in the field, the Secretary of War is authorized, on the requisition of the governor of such State or Territory, to pay to the quartermaster-general thereof, or to such other officer of the militia of said State as the said governor may designate and appoint for the purpose, so much of its allotment out of the said annual appropriation under section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended, as shall be necessary for the payment, subsistence, and transportation of such portion of said organized militia as shall engage in actual field or camp service for instruction, and the officers and enlisted men of such militia while so engaged shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence, and transportation or travel allowances as officers and enlisted men for corresponding grades of the Regular Army are or may hereafter be entitled by law, and the officer so designated and appointed shall be regarded as a disbursing officer of the United States, and shall render his accounts through the War Department to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement, and he shall be required to give good and sufficient bonds to the United States, in such sums as the Secretary of War may direct, faithfully to account for the safe-keeping and payment of the public moneys so intrusted to him for disbursement.

SEC. 15. That the Secretary of War is authorized to provide for participation by any part of the organized militia of any State or Territory on the request of the governor thereof in the encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defenses of the United States. In such case the organized militia so participating shall receive the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as is provided by law for the officers and men of the Regular Army, and no part of the sums appropriated for the support of the Regular Army shall be used to pay any part of the expenses of the organized militia of any State, Territory, or District of Columbia, while engaged in joint encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction of the Regular Army and militia, but all payments to the militia under the provisions of this section and all allowances for mileage shall be made solely from the sums appropriated for such purposes: *Provided*, That the command of such military post or camp and the officers and troops of the United States there stationed shall remain with the regular commander of the post, without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so encamped within its limits or in its vicinity: *Provided further*, That except as herein specified the right to command during such joint encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction shall be governed by the rules set out in articles one hundred and twenty-two and one hundred and twenty-four of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States. The sums appropriated for the organized militia for such joint encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction shall be disbursed as, and for that purpose shall constitute, one fund; and the Secretary of War shall forward to Congress, at each session next after said encampment, a detailed statement of the expenses of such encampments and maneuvers.

SEC. 16. That whenever any officer or enlisted man of the organized militia shall, upon the recommendation of the governor of any State, Territory, or the commanding general of the District of Columbia militia, and when authorized by the President, attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States, such officer or enlisted man shall receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the army the same travel allowances and quarters or commutation of quarters to which an officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army would be entitled for attending such school or college under orders from proper military authority; such officer shall also receive commutation and subsistence at the rate of one dollar per day and each enlisted man such subsistence as is furnished to an enlisted man of the Regular Army while in actual attendance upon a course of instruction.

SEC. 17. That the annual appropriation made by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall be available for the purpose of providing for issue to the organized militia any stores and supplies or publications which are supplied to the army by any department. Any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, purchase for cash from the War Department, for the use of its militia, stores, supplies, material of war, or military publications, such as are furnished to the army, in addition to those issued under the provisions of this act, at the price at which they are listed for issue to the army, with the cost of transportation added, and funds received from such sales shall be credited to the appropriations to which they belong and shall not be covered into the Treasury, but shall be available until expended to replace therewith the supplies sold to the States and Territories and to the District of Columbia in the manner herein provided.

SEC. 18. That each State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this or former acts of Congress shall, during the year next preceding each annual allotment of funds, in accordance with section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended, have required every company, troop, and battery in its organized militia, not excused by the governor of such State or Territory, to participate in practice marches or go into camp of instruction at least five consecutive days, and to assemble for drill and instruction at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous or for target practice not less than twenty-four times, and shall also have required during such year an inspection of each such company, troop, and battery to be made by an officer of such militia or an officer of the Regular Army.

SEC. 19. That upon the application of the governor of any State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act or former laws of Congress the Secretary of War may detail one or more officers of the army to attend any encampment of the organized militia, and to give such instruction and information to the officers and men assembled in such camp as may be requested by the governor. Such officer or officers shall immediately make a report of such encampment to the Secretary of War, who shall furnish a copy thereof to the governor of the State or Territory.

SEC. 20. That upon the application of the governor of any State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act, or former laws of Congress, the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, detail one or more officers or enlisted men of the army to report to the governor of such State or Territory for duty in connection with the organized militia. All such assignments may be revoked at the request of the governor of such State or Territory or at the pleasure of the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint a board of five officers on the active list of the organized militia, so selected as to secure, as far as practicable, equitable representation to all sections of the United States, and which shall, from time to time, as the Secretary of War may direct, proceed to Washington, District of Columbia, for consultation with the Secretary of War respecting the condition, status, and needs of the whole body of the organized militia. Such officers shall be appointed for the term of four years, unless sooner relieved by the Secretary of War.

The actual and necessary traveling expenses of the members of the board, together with a per diem to be established by the Secretary of War, shall be paid to the members of the board. The expenses herein authorized, together with the necessary clerical and office expenses of the division of militia affairs in the office of the Secretary of War, shall constitute a charge against the whole sum annually appropriated under section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended, and shall be paid therefrom, and not from the allotment duly apportioned to any particular State, Territory, or the District of Columbia; and a list of such expenses shall be submitted to Congress annually by the Secretary of War in connection with his annual report.

SEC. 21. That the troops of the militia encamped at any military post or camp of the United States may be furnished such amounts of ammunition for instruction in firing and target practice as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and such instruction in firing shall be carried on under the direction of an officer selected for that purpose by the proper military commander.

SEC. 22. That when any officer, noncommissioned officer, or private of the militia is disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received or incurred in the service of the United States he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service, and in case such officer, noncommissioned officer, or private dies in the service of the United States or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of such service, or at any time, in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

SEC. 23. That for the purpose of securing a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, the Secretary of War is authorized from time to time to convene boards of officers at suitable and convenient army posts in different parts of the United States, who shall examine as to their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties all applicants who shall have served in the Regular Army of the United States, in any of the volunteer forces of the United States, or in the organized militia of any State or Territory or District of Columbia, or who, being a citizen of the United States, shall have attended or pursued a regular course of instruction in any military school or college of the United States Army, or shall have graduated from any educational institution to which an officer of the army or navy has been detailed as superintendent or professor pursuant to law after having creditably pursued the course of military instruction therein provided. Such examinations shall be under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and shall be especially directed to ascertain the practical capacity of the applicant. The record of previous service of the applicant

shall be considered as a part of the examination. Upon the conclusion of each examination the board shall certify to the War Department its judgment as to the fitness of the applicant, stating the office, if any, which it deems him qualified to fill, and, upon approval by the President, the names of the persons certified to be qualified shall be described in a register to be kept in the War Department for that purpose. The persons so certified and registered shall, subject to a physical examination at the time, constitute an eligible class for commissions pursuant to such certificates in any volunteer force hereafter called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, and the President may authorize persons from this class to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States other than the Military Academy at West Point and to receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the army the same allowances and commutations as provided in this act for officers of the organized militia: *Provided*, That no person shall be entitled to receive a commission as a second lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of thirty; as first lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of thirty-five; as captain after he shall have passed the age of forty; as major after he shall have passed the age of forty-five; as lieutenant-colonel after he shall have passed the age of fifty; or as colonel after he shall have passed the age of fifty-five: *And provided further*, That such appointments shall be distributed proportionately, as near as may be, among the various States contributing such volunteer force: *And provided*, That the appointments in this section provided for shall not be deemed to include appointments to any office in any company, troop, battery, battalion, or regiment of the organized militia which volunteers as a body or the officers of which are appointed by the governor of a State or Territory.

SEC. 24. That all the volunteer forces of the United States called for by authority of Congress shall, except as hereinbefore provided, be organized in the manner provided by the act entitled "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes," approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

SEC. 25. That sections sixteen hundred and twenty-five to sixteen hundred and sixty, both included, of title sixteen of the Revised Statutes, and section two hundred and thirty-two thereof, relating to the militia, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 26. That this act shall take effect upon the date of its approval.

From the foregoing it will be noted that the act of May 27, 1908, marks the first time that the powers of Congress with respect to the militia which are granted by the Constitution have been fully exercised. The act approved January 21, 1903, was a long step in advance toward exercising these powers over that which had obtained before that date. It failed, however, in certain essential particulars to create a body of organized militia that would be of general utility in case of emergency, in that the authority given the President to call forth the militia was so restricted as to limit the period of service of the militia called forth to nine months, and as to prohibit the use of the troops so called to the service of the United States beyond the limits of the United States. The act of May 27, 1908, removes these two restrictions and makes the body of the Organized Militia of the several States available for service during the period of the enlistment of officers and men and within or without the boundaries of the United States. It will not be necessary, therefore, hereafter to go through the formalities of newly enlisting the Organized Militia when called by the President. Section 7 of the act of January 21, 1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908, provides "that every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed shall be mustered for service *without further enlistment*." The call of the President will, therefore, of itself accomplish the transfer of the Organized Militia which is called forth by him from its state relations to its federal relations. It becomes a part of the Army of the United States and the President becomes its commander in chief.

The President is the exclusive judge of the existence of an emergency which would justify the calling forth of the Organized Militia

The measures necessary to give effect to the President's order are executive acts which the Secretary of War may promulgate as the representative of the President. While the Organized Militia may be called forth by direct order of the President to governors of States, the policy of the department, as laid down in paragraph 455, Army Regulations, contemplates that, as a rule, requisitions will be made by the War Department on governors of States or Territories, or the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, specifying the arm of the service desired and the number of organizations thereof required.

The further details connected with the calling forth of the militia have been determined by the department and are published in paragraphs 457 to 467, inclusive, Army Regulations, and these requirements have been transcribed and published in the Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia, in Article XIII. Among the important provisions therein laid down may be enumerated the following:

No organization will be accepted into the service of the United States which is below the minimum in number of its officers and enlisted men prescribed by the President or above the maximum strength fixed by law for such organizations. In case any organization is called which is below the minimum, it is specified that it should be recruited immediately to the minimum standard before it leaves its home station.

The troops called into the service of the United States will be provided by the United States with the necessary clothing, equipment, armament, ammunition, and subsistence from the day that individual members thereof appear at the place of company rendezvous, and they will be transported by the United States from the company rendezvous to such points of concentration as may be selected by the War Department.

In carrying out the details of mobilization it is prescribed that the governors of the States and Territories, and the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, will be required to keep on hand, either at the various company armories or in suitable storehouses, a sufficient supply of arms, clothing, etc., to completely equip for the field the minimum number of men prescribed by the President for each organization. Any organization, therefore, which is below the minimum and is obliged to be recruited to the standard minimum will be able to be uniformed, armed, and equipped from the reserve supplies in the storehouses.

During the first phase of mobilization it will be impracticable to issue rations in kind, and the War Department scheme therefore provides that during this period the commanding officers of militia organizations called to the service of the United States will be authorized to purchase cooked meals for their commands until the arrival at the points of concentration, where rations in kind are available for issue.

The scheme further prescribes that the quartermaster-general of the State, Territory, or of the organized militia of the District of Columbia, or some officer designated by the governor of the State or Territory, or by the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, shall arrange to provide the necessary transportation at the expense of the United States from the company rendezvous to the concentration point. To this end, he is required to ascertain the

number of officers and men and animals and the approximate weight of property to be transported; to solicit bids for transportation from competing transportation lines; to complete contracts; to issue transportation requests and bills of lading, the settlement of which is to be made by disbursing officers of the United States Army. On arriving at the point of concentration, the Organized Militia will be taken up on United States muster rolls by officers of the army detailed for this purpose by the War Department.

The mobilization scheme provides that no State or Territory or the District of Columbia shall be left without a reserve force sufficient to meet any emergency then existing or imminent within such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

The several laws which authorize the issue of property by the War Department to the States, or the purchase of property for the States, specify that all such property shall remain the property of the United States, and require that the governors of the States and Territories to which such property is issued, or for which such property was purchased, shall render returns thereof to the War Department. The governors of States, therefore, in time of peace are the accountable officers for all United States property in the possession of the States. The rules prescribed for mobilization require, however, that as soon as a regiment or other separate organization has been mustered into the service of the United States the governor of the State shall invoice all United States property for which he is accountable to the proper staff officers of the organizations which are mustered in, taking receipts therefor from the several officers to whom the property is invoiced. Quartermasters to whom clothing, camp equipage, and other quartermaster supplies have been invoiced, and commissaries to whom subsistence supplies have been invoiced, are required by the mobilization scheme to turn over to each company or detachment commander such stores as are needed by company or detachment commanders, taking memorandum receipts therefor. The commanding officers of organizations to which governors turn over United States property, as indicated above, are required, as soon as muster-in is completed, to convene a board of officers of their commands, respectively, to make inventories of all property which the governors have transferred and to make a report thereof to the War Department, itemizing in detail the list of property which was received from the governor, its condition and value at the time, and to fix the average price at which articles of clothing should be charged to the enlisted men. The system here outlined insures a more accurate accounting for property than has obtained in the past on the mobilization of volunteers, and, by prescribing the method of issuing invoices and giving receipts, protects the officers of the Organized Militia from property losses and annoying irregularities in making their returns for property to the War Department, and will serve to expedite the final settlements of their accounts on being mustered out of the service of the United States.

No part of the Organized Militia which has been called forth by the President for service in the United States under the above act is eligible for enlistment in the Volunteer Army, should one be raised, until such organization should be mustered out of the service of the United States.

The condition thus established makes it possible for the first time in the history of the United States to prepare and to carry into execu-

tion a scheme for the organization of the land forces of the United States in time of peace with a view to the immediate utilization of such organization on the outbreak of war, and thereby avoid the necessity of the hurried grouping of the land forces into brigades, divisions, and army corps on the outbreak of war. It is now, under these conditions, possible to inaugurate a scheme which has been suggested, of dividing the country into territorial districts, each district to contain a sufficient number of Organized Militia and regular forces to constitute, on mobilization, an army corps. Such districts could be so subdivided as to provide for the usual sub-organizations of divisions and brigades.

With such a system in existence and properly developed, the advent of war should not give rise to such confused and congested conditions in connection with the mobilization of troops and the collection of war supplies for a field army as has characterized the initial periods of our past wars. With such a system, the mobilization of the land forces on the outbreak of war would involve simply the opening of reserve depots of supplies, issuing supplies therefrom, calling of troops to the colors, and the successive concentration of subunits into higher units, and these finally into the permanent corps organizations.

In addition to these benefits of the act of January 21, 1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908, there are certain other benefits of importance which should be referred to in a special way as bearing materially on the military efficiency of the Organized Militia. Among these may be mentioned, fixing the organization, armament, and discipline of the Organized Militia after January 21, 1910, the same as that of the Regular Army; providing that the Organized Militia shall be called in time of emergency into the service of the United States in advance of any volunteer force; authorizing the Secretary of War to procure by purchase or manufacture, and to issue to the Organized Militia, military stores of all kinds required for the Army of the United States, providing a continuing annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the authorization thus given; authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for the participation of any part of the Organized Militia in joint encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction with any part of the Regular Army; opening the service schools of the Regular Establishment to the officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia; requiring that every company, troop, and battery of the Organized Militia participate each year for at least five consecutive days in practice marches or camps of instruction, and assemble for drill and instruction in company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous, or for target practice, not less than 24 times in order to be entitled to the use, for payment of expenses of encampments, of funds allotted to the States under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended; authorizing the Secretary of War, on application of a governor, to detail officers to attend encampments of the Organized Militia; authorizing the Secretary of War, on application of a governor, to detail officers and enlisted men to report to the governor of a State or Territory for duty in connection with the Organized Militia; authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint a board of five officers on the active list of the Organized Militia to meet in Washington for consultation with the Secretary of War respecting the condition, status, and needs of the whole body of the Organized Militia.

CIRCULAR

No. 9.

**WAR DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS,
Washington, July 1, 1909.**

I. The following tables and instructions in regard thereto are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TABLE I.—Allotment of funds appropriated by Congress in accordance with section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act approved June 22, 1906, to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

State or Territory.	Repre-sentation. ^a	Arms, equip-ments, and camp pur-poses. ^b	Promotion of rifle practice. ^c	Total apportion-ment. ^d
Alabama.....	11	\$32,275.96	\$10,758.65	\$43,034.61
Arkansas.....	9	26,407.61	8,802.53	35,210.14
California.....	10	29,341.78	9,780.59	39,122.37
Colorado.....	5	14,670.89	4,890.30	19,561.19
Connecticut.....	7	20,539.24	6,846.42	27,385.66
Delaware.....	3	8,802.53	2,934.18	11,736.71
Florida.....	5	14,670.89	4,890.30	19,561.19
Georgia.....	13	38,144.31	12,714.77	50,859.08
Idaho.....	3	8,802.53	2,934.18	11,736.71
Illinois.....	27	79,222.81	26,407.60	105,630.41
Indiana.....	15	44,012.87	14,670.89	58,683.56
Iowa.....	13	38,144.31	12,714.77	50,859.08
Kansas.....	10	29,341.78	9,780.59	36,122.37
Kentucky.....	13	38,144.31	12,714.77	50,859.08
Louisiana.....	9	26,407.61	8,802.53	35,210.14
Maine.....	6	17,605.07	5,868.35	23,473.42
Maryland.....	8	23,473.42	7,824.48	31,297.90
Massachusetts.....	16	46,946.85	15,641.95	62,585.80
Michigan.....	14	41,078.49	13,692.83	54,771.32
Minnesota.....	11	32,275.96	10,758.65	43,034.61
Mississippi.....	10	29,341.78	9,780.59	39,122.37
Missouri.....	18	52,815.20	17,605.07	70,420.27
Montana.....	3	8,802.53	2,934.18	11,736.71

^a The law requires that the funds appropriated under section 1661, Revised Statutes, shall be apportioned among the several States, under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the State is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and to the Territories and the District of Columbia such proportion and under such regulations as the President may prescribe, provided that no State shall be entitled to the benefit of the appropriation apportioned to it unless the number of its regularly enlisted organized and uniformed active militia shall be 100 men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States.

^b These funds are available for expenditure for the following purposes:

1. For any stores and supplies or publications which are supplied to the army. In this connection it should be noted that the funds are available for the supply of articles of dress-uniform clothing, whereas issues of clothing made under the act of May 27, 1908, can be only for field-service uniform.

2. For the payment, subsistence, and transportation of such portions of the Organized Militia as shall engage in actual field or camp service for instruction.

3. For the actual excess of expenses of travel incurred by officers of the Regular Army in connection with the inspections of the Organized Militia prescribed in section 14 of the militia law over the authorized mileage allowance of said officers in traveling under War Department orders.

4. For the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges.

5. For the hire of horses and draft animals for the use of mounted troops, batteries, and wagons in connection with field exercises for instruction purposes.

6. For forage for horses and draft animals in connection with field exercises and instruction purposes.

7. For such incidental expenses as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War in connection with encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction provided for in section 14 of the militia law, and for the same in connection with joint maneuvers or exercises with regular troops under section 15 of this law, if no special appropriation has been made therefor by Congress; but if Congress has made a special appropriation for encampments and maneuvers of the Organized Militia, then funds appropriated under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, are not available for expenses connected with such joint encampments and maneuvers under section 15 of the militia law.

^c Under the requirements of paragraph 37, Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia, the amounts in this column are set aside for the promotion of rifle practice as provided in said act, and must be entirely devoted to that purpose; any balances thereof on June 30, 1910, will be carried forward to next fiscal year for application to the same object. These amounts constitute the minimum limits of expenditure for the promotion of rifle practice required by the department, but it should be expressly understood that no maximum limitation of amount has been fixed, the governors of the States and Territories having discretionary authority to expend for this purpose, in excess of such minimum requirement, any amount out of the balance of the allotment to the State or Territory for other purposes as in their judgment may be deemed proper.

^d The attention of disbursing officers of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia Militia is invited to the provisions of paragraphs 69 to 110 and 160 to 218 of the Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia, governing the obtaining, accountability, and expenditure of these funds.

Disbursing officers are particularly cautioned that they are not authorized to make purchases of supplies for the use of the organized militia in open market; supplies must in all cases be obtained by requisition, as provided in paragraphs 114 and 115, Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia.

TABLE I.—*Allotment of funds appropriated by Congress in accordance with section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act approved June 22, 1906, to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia—Continued.*

State or Territory.	Repre-sen-tation.	Arms, equip-ments, and camp pur-poses.	Promotion of rifle practice.	Total ap-portion-ment.
Nebraska.....	8	\$23,473.42	\$7,824.48	\$31,297.90
Nevada.....	3	8,802.53	2,934.18	11,736.71
New Hampshire.....	4	11,736.71	3,912.24	15,648.95
New Jersey.....	12	35,210.14	11,736.71	46,946.85
New York.....	39	114,432.94	38,144.31	152,577.25
North Carolina.....	12	35,210.14	11,736.71	46,946.85
North Dakota.....	4	11,736.71	3,912.24	15,648.95
Ohio.....	23	67,486.10	22,495.36	89,981.46
Oklahoma.....	7	20,539.24	6,846.42	27,385.66
Oregon.....	4	11,736.71	3,912.24	15,648.95
Pennsylvania.....	34	99,762.05	33,264.02	133,016.07
Rhode Island.....	4	11,736.71	3,912.24	15,648.95
South Carolina.....	9	26,407.61	8,902.53	35,210.14
South Dakota.....	4	11,736.71	3,912.24	15,648.95
Tennessee.....	12	35,210.14	11,736.71	46,946.85
Texas.....	18*	82,815.20	17,605.07	70,420.27
Utah.....	3	8,802.53	2,934.18	11,736.71
Vermont.....	4	11,736.71	3,912.24	15,648.95
Virginia.....	12	35,210.14	11,736.71	46,946.85
Washington.....	5	14,670.89	4,890.30	19,561.19
West Virginia.....	7	20,539.24	6,846.42	27,385.66
Wisconsin.....	13	38,144.31	12,714.77	50,859.08
Wyoming.....	3	8,802.53	2,934.18	11,736.71
Arizona.....		8,490.47	2,830.14	11,320.61
District of Columbia.....		27,803.16	9,267.72	37,070.88
Hawaii.....		11,041.87	3,680.62	14,722.49
New Mexico.....		7,706.56	2,568.85	10,275.41
Division of Militia Affairs and National Militia Board.....				37,000.00
Total.....	483	1,472,250.00	490,750.00	2,000,000.00

TABLE II.—*Amounts set aside by the Secretary of War for the fiscal year 1909–10, for the purpose of procuring supplies and ammunition for issue to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, under the authority granted in section 13 of the militia law, as amended.*

State or Territory.	Enlisted strength. ^a	Limit of allowance for ammunition, 50 per cent, Regular Army. ^b	Supplies. ^c	Total.
Alabama.....	3,093	\$17,431.05	\$27,633.96	\$45,065.01
Arizona.....	588	3,798.55	4,768.61	8,567.16
Arkansas.....	1,327	8,176.95	11,157.44	19,334.39
California.....	2,348	14,653.90	19,556.46	34,210.36
Colorado.....	774	4,796.55	6,480.63	11,277.18
Connecticut.....	2,677	12,966.20	26,037.69	39,003.89
Delaware.....	361	2,125.80	3,133.97	5,259.77
District of Columbia.....	1,329	7,607.00	11,756.53	19,363.53
Florida.....	1,242	7,311.30	10,784.60	18,095.94
Georgia.....	2,794	16,274.25	24,434.33	40,708.58
Hawaii.....	557	3,123.60	4,991.89	8,115.49
Idaho.....	592	3,792.60	4,832.84	8,625.44
Illinois.....	6,165	35,385.35	54,438.70	89,824.05
Indiana.....	2,293	12,349.25	21,069.76	33,409.01
Iowa.....	2,523	15,018.60	21,741.51	36,760.11
Kansas.....	1,383	8,001.80	12,148.51	20,150.31
Kentucky.....	1,941	11,508.30	16,772.07	28,280.37
Louisiana.....	1,248	6,984.15	11,199.21	18,183.36
Maine.....	1,221	7,354.50	10,435.47	17,789.97
Maryland.....	1,911	11,308.70	16,534.57	27,843.27
Massachusetts.....	5,538	28,905.80	51,782.86	80,688.66
Michigan.....	2,578	15,280.70	22,280.76	37,561.46
Minnesota.....	2,747	14,964.45	25,059.34	40,023.79
Mississippi.....	1,325	7,960.30	11,344.95	19,305.25
Missouri.....	3,218	18,128.80	28,757.66	46,886.26
Montana.....	501	3,039.00	4,259.67	7,299.57
Nebraska.....	980	6,067.20	8,357.10	14,424.30
Nevada ^d	1,545	8,828.20	13,682.45	22,610.65

^a As reported to the War Department by officers of the Regular Army who made the last annual inspections prescribed by section 14 of the militia law.

^b Twenty-five per cent of the annual allowance of ammunition for the Regular Army will be issued to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, according to the organized enlisted strength as shown by the last inspection reports of the United States Army officers, on requisitions duly made out and submitted by the States to the proper supply department of the War Department, through the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

An additional 25 per cent of ammunition will be issued on other requisitions, similarly submitted, provided the reports of small-arms firing of the troops in the State, Territory, and the District of Columbia made on Form 15, Militia, copies of which should accompany the requisitions, give evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of War that the ammunition previously issued has been judiciously expended, the issues made hereunder being without charge to the State's allotment from the appropriation under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

In no event can the total allowance for ammunition be exceeded, but any portion or all of said allowance, if not utilized for ammunition, may be expended in the procurement from the department of other military stores and supplies.

^c Requisitions may be submitted by governors of States for military stores of all kinds required for the army of the United States. Whenever it appears from reports of inspections made by officers of the Regular Army, under section 14 of the militia law, that the organized militia of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia is uniformed for active duty in the field, the Secretary of War will allow to that State, Territory, or the District of Columbia an annual clothing allowance of \$8.33 per man of the organized enlisted strength of its militia. The States, Territories, and the District of Columbia will, when entitled to this clothing allowance, be notified by the War Department of that fact by letter, and issues of clothing thereafter to such States, Territories, or the District of Columbia can not exceed in value the amount of this allowance. The value of clothing issued under this allowance will become a charge against the amount apportioned in the foregoing table, under the heading of "Supplies."

Prior to the time a clothing allowance is fixed by the Secretary of War no restrictions exist as to issues of clothing, except that the total amount set apart in the last column of the foregoing table can not be exceeded.

The provisions of section 13 of the militia law, which permit the governors of States and Territories and the commanding general of the District of Columbia militia to drop from their returns each year clothing corresponding in value to the clothing allowance, does not become operative until the governor of such State, Territory, or the commanding general of the District of Columbia militia has been notified by the War Department that such clothing allowance has been fixed for it by the Secretary of War. In all other cases obsolete and unserviceable clothing can be dropped from returns only after inspection and condemnation in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the act approved June 22, 1906, amending section 1661, Revised Statutes. (See p. 10, Militia Regulations.)

The issue of clothing by the War Department to the organized militia under the act of May 27, 1906, does not in any way preclude the use in obtaining clothing of the amount allotted for "Arms, equipments, and camp purposes," from the appropriation provided by section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

^d No organization.

General

TABLE II.—*Amounts set aside by the Secretary of War for the fiscal year 1909–10, for the purpose of procuring supplies and ammunition for issue to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, under the authority granted in section 13 of the militia law, as amended—Continued.*

State or Territory.	Enlisted strength.	Limit of allowance for ammunition, 50 per cent, Regular Army.	Supplies.	Total.
New Jersey.....	4,116	\$24,138.65	\$35,831.47	\$59,970.12
New Mexico.....	181	1,203.30	1,433.87	2,637.17
New York.....	14,331	78,557.55	130,245.12	208,902.67
North Carolina.....	1,903	10,638.85	17,087.86	27,726.71
North Dakota.....	663	3,855.55	5,804.36	9,659.91
Ohio.....	5,511	32,070.75	48,224.52	80,295.27
Oklahoma.....	938	5,709.45	7,957.21	13,666.66
Oregon.....	1,457	8,029.20	13,199.29	21,228.49
Pennsylvania.....	9,778	58,913.90	83,551.56	142,465.46
Rhode Island.....	1,041	3,023.95	12,143.42	15,167.37
South Carolina.....	1,751	10,871.40	14,640.67	25,512.07
South Dakota.....	707	4,328.30	5,977.69	10,300.99
Tennessee.....	1,401	8,684.95	11,757.62	20,412.57
Texas.....	2,357	14,449.95	19,891.54	34,341.49
Utah.....	350	1,852.80	3,377.83	5,230.63
Vermont.....	767	4,153.05	7,022.14	11,175.19
Virginia.....	2,222	11,855.45	20,519.09	32,374.54
Washington.....	969	6,045.50	8,072.83	14,118.33
West Virginia.....	1,194	7,318.95	10,077.68	17,396.58
Wisconsin.....	2,898	17,289.75	24,934.11	42,223.86
Wyoming.....	408	2,461.20	3,483.36	5,944.56
Unallotted.....				¤ 400,782.23
Aggregate.....	109,761	628,561.00	970,656.77	2,000,000.00

* Reserved for special allotment from time to time at the discretion of the Secretary of War, to meet any exceptional and urgent needs that may arise. Any unexpended balance remaining will be allotted to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, before the end of the fiscal year.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. M. WEAVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, General Staff Corps, Chief of Division.

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